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SEMINAR URGES SETTLEMENT OF PASTORALISTS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Aug 79 pp 1, 7

[Text] The International Seminar on Pastoralists of the West African Savanna which has just ended in Zaria, has recommended that the governments of the various countries where the people are now domiciled should encourage such people and actively aid their permanent settlement.

This was contained in the communique issued by the Centre for Nigerian Cultural Studies, Ahmadu Bello University (ABU), Zaria at the weekend.

The communique said that the conference noted that the nomadic aspect of the life of pastoralists was no longer tenable in the face of greater pressure on land. It added that it was no longer in the interest of the pastoralists themselves to continue to lead a nomadic or semi nomadic way of life.

To this end, the conference advised the various governments concerned to actively aid the modernisation of their methods of husbandry and to include animal husbandry in agricultural development programmes while at the same time, taking care to preserve whatever was worth preserving in their culture, including their languages.

The communique also appealed to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to be involved morally and financially in organising the annual international seminar on wider scope.

The communique stated that both the organisers of and the participants at the seminar expressed their gratitude to the participation of an OAU delegation to the conference and expressed the hope that such encouraging initiative would continue.

On the names being used for many African people and their languages, the conference noted that they were not being used by the people themselves now, and hoped the correct names and terms would be used properly in the future.

It was also decided that the proceedings of the seminar be published in two identical volumes--English and French--and the conference had therefore appealed to authors to submit the revised copies of their papers to Mr. Djibril Diallo, the Assistant Director of the International Africa Institute (IAI), London, and Dr Mahdi Adamu, Director, Centre for Nigerian Cultural Studies (ABU), Zaria, not later than October 31, this year.

The seminar was jointly organised by the ABU, Zaria, and the IAI, London. The next seminar has been scheduled for September, 1980, to be held in the Republic of Guinea.

CSO: 4420

ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE SIGN YOUTH COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 2 Aug 79 p 3

[Excerpts] An agreement and a protocol on cooperation between the JAAC ["Amilcar Cabral" African Youth] and the JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth for the years 1979 and 1980 were signed at the conclusion of a work and friendship visit paid to our country by a delegation of militant youth from the Angolan youth organization, which was invited by the JAAC's Executive Secretariat.

The Angolan youth delegation which arrived in our capital on 25 July for a 2-day work visit, was headed by Manuel Ruas, foreign relations secretary of the JMPLA National Secretariat, and also included members of the organization affiliated with the Pioneers.

Matters associated with the international youth movement, as well as with bilateral cooperation, were the key topics at the meetings between the two delegations, as we were told at one point in our interview with Comrade Sanha, who subsequently added that the forthcoming Conference of the Pan-African Youth Movement, which will open on 9 August in Brazzaville, was emphasized during the talks. The final part of the discussions related to matters involving the cooperation which culminated in the signing, for the first time in the history of our relations, of an agreement and a protocol on cooperation for the years 1979-80.

Both sides agreed to engage in close cooperation, based on regular bilateral consultations and exchanges of information on matters related to the international youth movement, for the purpose of strengthening it in accordance with the principles of the anti-imperialist struggle on behalf of peace and progress.

Also included in the documents which were signed were exchanges of information and reports on the life and activities of the youth of Angola, Guinea and Cape Verde; as well as the holding of meetings of friendship and solidarity, cultural and artistic exchanges, and the sharing of experience in several sectors of activity carried out by the youth and Pioneer organizations of the respective countries.

2909

CSO: 4401

RESULTS OF OMVS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 7 Aug 79 p 3

[Article by Papa Mor Sylla: "120 Billion for Diama and Manantali"]

[Text] Work on the Diama dam will begin at the end of the year and the call for bids for Manantali will be issued in the coming months. These were the two major decisions made at the conclusion of the 11th regular session of the Council of Ministers of the Senegal River Development Organization (OMVS) held from 2-4 August in Dakar. The meeting in Dakar was presided over by Lamine Keita, minister of industrial development of Mali and president of the Council, and enjoyed the participation of Fagnanama Kone, minister of rural development of Mali, his Mauritanian counterpart, Dr Ba Oumar, and Adrien Senghor, our minister of state for equipment.

The meeting was based on a report from the OMVS high commissioner, which puts the updated cost of the two dams at some 120 billion CFA francs, or 36 billion CFA francs for the Diama dam and 96 billion for Manantali. This financial package is to have 12 backers: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, the Islamic Development Bank, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the European Development Fund, Italy, the African Development Bank Group, Canada and Iran.

Current estimates take the inflationary spiral into account, as Lamine Keita pointed out at a press conference held yesterday at the OMVS headquarters. He also revealed that the Council examined the proposed legal instruments for the construction of the Diama dam and the terms for applying the tax and customs system relating to common study transactions and construction undertakings. In question is a measure aimed at exempting materials, equipment and machinery for future construction from customs duties and taxes. Naturally, there is an agreement according to which purchases financed by outside sources are exempted from taxes, but this provision poses problems for the governments involved. The OMVS ministers studied the conditions for application of the principle.

The Dakar meeting also made it possible to adopt amendments regarding the status of OMVS personnel. The Organization's experience has made it possible

to detect gaps in the social situation of personnel making it necessary, according to Minister Keita, to improve the status of personnel by extending incentive measures to workers.

A training program for the supervision and control of construction work and the safety of the sites were the subject of directives issued by the Council to the high commissioner. The Council examined terms for the establishment of an OMVS information bulletin and then took up the Organization's participation in the UN conference on river and lake basins scheduled for 1980, probably to be held in the Senegalese capital.

The ministers also discussed the organization of the ceremony for the laying of the Diama dam cornerstone, a ceremony that must be marked by the proper solemnity. The high commissioner has been empowered to contact the authorities from the three member states to set a precise date and complete the planning of the ceremony.

Regarding the silence surrounding the sessions of the OMVS Council of Ministers, the president of the Council explained it by saying that "at the present time, the Organization's most important task is to make provisions guaranteeing the rapid startup of work on the dams." In December, the next regular meeting of the Council of ministers of the OMVS will be held in Nouakchott, but in the meantime, Minister Keita pointed out that the OMVS has gone a long way and completed the most decisive phases.

According to the president of the Council of Ministers, the current phase permits one to be optimistic due to the three nations' manifest determination to cooperate in an exemplary fashion. "Our organization has been cited as an example of subregional cooperation because our program corresponds to a real need of the people," he said.

11,464

CSO: 4400

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

REPORT ON HOW SUB-SAHARANS SPEND THEIR VACATIONS

New Perspectives

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 30 Jul 79 pp 25-27

[Article by Mireille Duteil: "South of the Sahara: Return to the Village"]

[Text] The sun was not yet very high when Teufack and his small family arrived in sight of the Nlongkak crossroads in the center of Yaounde. Already some bush taxis, Peugeot 504 station wagons and small Saviem buses with the promising name of "indestructable," with packages and loads of all kinds falling down, seemed about to start off. Teufack was going to spend 2 weeks of vacation in the village. It is somewhere near Bafoussam, and there he could indulge in one of his favorite pastimes. On Saturday, Teufack, the aide, is going to the house of the village head when the latter presides over the traditional tribunal. The "open-air discussion" lasts for hours and Teufack, who feels "far from his roots" in a ministry of the capital where all day long he provides information to the possible visitor or serves coffee, likes to bathe in the atmosphere of his childhood. He learns all the village stories there. The rest of the time, he will be in the fields, taking part in the work or participating in a soccer game against the neighboring village.

Thus, he too is found crowded on the roof of the "indestructable," with packages containing soap, combs, fabric, tobacco and newspapers from the city. The family is expecting all these gifts which will be the only expense of the vacation, except that of transportation by bush taxi. If they are lucky, they will be in Bafoussam in a day and a half. If they are not, in three. There are many incidents, especially since there are two ferry boat crossings and the bush taxi driver, arrogantly ignoring the timetable, obliges them to sleep on the banks until the ferrymen resume their work...the next morning. That is not all. Although the driver does not take a vacation, he takes advantage of the trip to make a short stop at his home. The detour is only 50 km. Teufack, like his traveling companions, must be patient and understanding if he wants to taste home cooking again.

For the great majority of Africans who take vacations, the three syllables are paired with those of the word family. "For vacations, nothing is better than immersing oneself in the family and village tradition," say the Africans most often. "Vacations," a word which conjures up the sun and makes Margot in the north dream of the Mediterranean, but here that seems almost anachronistic. In any case, it is a very minor phenomenon. Taking a vacation implies that one has a job. For the rural population, in other words, 60 to 85 percent of the African population whose standard of living is close to that of pure and simple subsistence, the question does not even arise. Consequently, vacations almost all over Africa are a recent, urban institution reserved for a comfortable or relatively comfortable elite. No country experiences the phenomena of the "great exodus" and that almost complete shutdown of economic activity which afflict the industrialized countries of the northern hemisphere in August. "In Europe, the people are seeking the sun," a young Senegalese woman told us, "this is unthinkable here because we have it all year long."

As a result, the sub-Saharan countries have, for the most part, spread the vacation periods throughout the entire year. For those who wish to travel, the trips depend, for convenience's sake, much more on the dry season than the school vacation period. In Cameroon, for example, public and private firms draw up lists of vacation departures which extend throughout the 12 months. School vacations, as in most French-speaking countries, are from July to September, during the rainy season. However, the Cameroonians who can, choose to take their vacation between December and March, during the dry season. For these same climatic reasons, the 400,000 to 500,000 Malagasy (5 percent of the population) who are entitled to 30 days of annual leave go "to the country to rest" between November and mid-January, during the hot season, or at Easter, at the end of the rainy season. For this minority of islanders, the vacations are almost always with the family. They spend them in the area where they were born, rarely on the coast or in a different region. In Madagascar, people do not like to move from familiar surroundings or change their ways, whether it is food or climate. Indeed, 2,000 to 3,000 Malagasy go to the center of the island to vacation outside the family.

This custom, connected to a great extent to the relatively low standard of living of African wage earners, is found from north to south, from east to west of the continent. Whatever the country, paid legal vacations are included in the labor code, both in the private as well as the public sector: 18 working days to a month in Cameroon, a month in the Ivory Coast, 4 weeks in Senegal, 30 working days for the Zairian cadres, but only 15 days for an employee hired on a "service" contract. Nevertheless, in Africa as elsewhere, the phrase "tell me where you are going on your vacation, and I will tell you how much money you have" remains true. "Budget vacations" are not included in the family bookkeeping. For some wage earners, this rest period must be used, on the contrary, to improve one's circumstances. Moussa M. is an administrative clerk in Dakar. He remains at home in the Senegalese capital during his vacation. He spends

his time fishing. "I catch fish which I sell at the market," he says proudly. "My vacations do not cost me a cent. On the contrary, I make money because of my fishing." An office employee in a private firm in Abidjan has the same concern. "Vacations? I do not know what they are. Two or three times a year, I go to my home in the north. I prefer to spend my month of paid vacation behind my typewriter. Then I earn a 14th month which enables me to save money."

Whether an official or an office worker, the Ivorian, the Malagasy or the Togolese often prefers--for want of money--to spend 1 or 2 days here or there to take care of his personal problems, make a short stop in the village, prolong an official trip with a few days of relaxation. Real vacations are a luxury. Often, different than the average European who prefers to economize for 11 months in order to spend a month in the summer in an overcrowded camping ground on a beach on the Spanish coast, the African prefers to invest in durable consumer goods--car, hi-fi...

Nevertheless, if they were able and had the financial means, many--especially the young people--would like to visit their own country or other African countries, for the pleasure of discovery. "If I had the chance to take a vacation," sighed one Zairian lawyer, "I would like to explore my country. I know only three of the nine regions of Zaire." But for others, the financial obstacle remains insurmountable. For one Zairian professor, the 3 months of vacation are 3 months of boredom. "Except for our usual reading, we have nothing to do. It is something of a feat to go somewhere on a plane, train, or boat. Transportation is not only irregular but is excessively expensive. Moreover, Zaire has not learned to organize group trips."

Apparently, the Ivorians and the Senegalese are more fortunate, or perhaps more curious or better off. Increasing numbers are crossing African borders as tourists during vacation time. Some 35,000 to 45,000 Ivorians last year visited Guinea, Upper Volta and Togo principally. In Senegal, of the 30,000 people who take vacations, 9,500 spent them in Africa, outside their country. For the past 2 years, the inhabitants of Dakar have been flocking to the Canary Islands, where life is relatively cheap. The possibility of bringing back duty-free goods is not unrelated to this craze. In addition, the Dakar-Las Palmas flights are not expensive. However, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Morocco and Mauritania also have many fans.

This phenomenon, which in west and central Africa is developing primarily in the Ivory Coast and Senegal, seems to be long established among the Anglophones of east Africa. Statistics from 1970 show that in Kenya, 55 percent of the foreign tourists came from other African countries and 46 percent from neighboring countries. The figures were identical in Uganda, while in Malawi 73 percent of the travelers at the same period came from other African countries. The proportion rose to 81 percent in Zambia.

Today, Mauritius still remains a preferred spot for vacationers from the Indian Ocean. Nearly 30,000 natives of Reunion (out of 497,000 inhabitants) go to Mauritius every year for their vacation. The low cost of living on "the sister island" and the beauty of its beaches encourage idleness. This causes problems for the authorities. The influx of citizens from Reunion has caused a spectacular increase in prices. Among the most prosperous Africans, a certain snobbery obliges them to vacation outside the continent. Of course. Only Europe finds favor in their eyes. "I take my vacation once a year. Most often I spend it in Europe," stated a Zairian businessman for example. "Where should I go? Except for the national parks of Zaire, we do not have any interesting tourist spots. Moreover, when we go into the hinterland of the country, we no longer learn anything. It is monotonous. No discovery. No new friends, no new perspectives. In short, no human development." The same blase tone from a Kinshasa bourgeois: "Taking a vacation means leaving town, going either to Belgium or some other European capital. If I had a large sum of money, I would choose this type of vacation, because I love everything that is modern, everything that makes an impression. Only in Europe can one be impressed and learn something new..."

For a minority of professional people, Europe, France especially, and for a handful among them, the United States remain the summit of vacation destinations. "Moreover, you know," said a young Senegalese woman, "air fares to Europe are reasonable. There is nothing comparable in Africa. From Dakar it is less expensive to go to Paris by plane than to Niamey." Unfortunately, that is only too true.

There are 10,000 to 15,000 Ivorian cadres or manufacturers who leave Africa on their vacations. Often, they studied in French universities. They use the time to renew old acquaintances. Moreover, the advantageous exchange rate of the CFA franc for the French franc enables them to make good purchases. Some use the time to adventure into other European countries-- West Germany, Belgium, Italy.

Most often, for the high-ranking officials or the cadres, the trip to Europe takes place during an official or a business trip. Thus, a high official of the Cameroonian administration intends to tour Europe for a month next winter. "This will be after a training period in France," he specified. "Normally, I could not make a trip which would cost 1 million CFA francs. Another time, I will try to send my wife there." For others, medical treatment or a pilgrimage occasions the trip outside Africa. A cadre of a private Senegalese firm wants to go to Rome for 3 weeks this summer. He will devote 500,000 CFA francs to this pilgrimage. Another businessman, a pious Moslem, will go to Mecca for a 2 week pilgrimage. Cost of the trip: 400,000 CFA francs.

In reality, whatever the financial means of African families, very few put this need to escape, this need to "change places," so wide-spread among the inhabitants of industrialized countries at the top of their concerns. Pleasure in discovery, desire to be in contact with another civilization, certainly, but no obsession about departing for departure's sake. In short, Africa still seems happily preserved from this media or advertising conditioning which incites people to travel thousands of kilometers to shut themselves in luxury ghettos. Perhaps because "the quality of life" still exists on the Black Continent, and breaking away at all costs from daily life is not an absolute necessity. Pleasantness and rhythm of life, absence of aggression and stress in professional life mean that most Africans still do not feel the need to change places. The attraction, when the standard of living permits, operates to favor the manner of the Western world. Vacations in Paris, yes. In Tulear or Diego-Saurez, no.

"But in fact," explained one high Cameroonian official, "we spend our best vacations in the village working in the fields, watching a house being built, swimming in the stream, hunting and visiting the many relatives still living there. We rediscover the true life of the village, and that is what pleases us."

Success Story

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 30 Jul 79 p 26

[Article by J.H.: "When Someone Succeeds"]

[Text] A luxury villa in the residential neighborhood of Ngombe in Kinshasa. It belongs to one of the "500 families" who form the "upper crust" of Zairian society, one for whom the word vacation has meaning. Director of a state company, the head of the family advertises his material success. Two years ago, taking advantage of a business trip paid for by the Zairian government, he indulged in the luxury of a 2 week stay in Japan; then on his return from the Empire of the Rising Sun, he made two long stops in Brussels and Paris.

Since then, times have changed. The crisis intervened. Officially, it is no longer possible for a Zairian citizen in dire need of a trip, to obtain lovely foreign currency from the Bank of Zaire, even if he has the means. Nevertheless, after doing his utmost, and especially after knocking on the right door, he was able last year to go to Abidjan.

This year, no foreign currency at all. Heartsick, he had to resign himself to spending the month of June in the country. Certainly not in the village! After the comfort of the villa of Ngombe, the harsh life of the bush would be too brutal a shock. One would be content to go to a regional city near

the village--Kananga for some, Jubumbashi for others, or perhaps Kisangani or Bukavu; he was accompanied by his wife and the two youngest children, the three older children preferred to remain in Kinshasa. Still, he had to make strenuous efforts to obtain the precious airline tickets.

After several hours on the plane, he arrived in the regional capital for a "vacation" which did not look to be entirely relaxing. Hardly settled in the best hotel in the city, he was faced with a round of visits. Brothers, cousins, more or less distant relatives came to greet "the one who had succeeded in the city" and to explain their problems to him. He was the one with the influence and the fat wallet.

However, nothing is worth more, of course, than the reunions and direct contact with the village which he had not visited for a long time. The last time was on the occasion of a cousin's death, right in the middle of the rainy season. Quite an expedition. Happily, this was June, and the rains were not to be feared.

The two children stayed in the city because the trip was long and the roads poorly maintained. The old Land Rover loaned by a friend was a little balky, and had problems on the dusty track.

Three hours later, he arrived in the village. Immediately, our man was assaulted by a swarm of children and women who welcomed him joyously. The follies and the excesses of Kinshasa were far away.

Under the tree for the open-air discussion, surrounded by the old men, he listened for hours to requests from relatives, and tried to satisfy each one as he could. The least demanding were certainly not the young nephews or cousins who wanted to "come up" to the city or even the capital, and who were counting on his generosity to accelerate matters.

Two days later, he returned to the city. The village grew distant. Pensive, he looked at the great variety of gifts that the villagers gave him. When would he return? No doubt, not for a long time, for a marriage or a funeral. Unless it was in the middle of the rainy season....Even so, many were astonished to see him in the village without a special reason, he who each year goes abroad in June.

The crisis, what did you expect....

9479

CSO: 4400

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SENEGAL-CAPE VERDE COOPERATION--The Senegalese proposal for collaboration between the naval forces of the two neighboring countries in defense of respect for their respective economic zones is one of the noteworthy results of the discussions between Cledor Sall, Senegal's armed forces minister, and Silvino da Luz, Cape Verde's minister of defense and national security. The discussions have been in progress since 15 July. "The Cape Verdian party looked favorably on the proposal," says the joint communique distributed to the press late this morning. The two parties also agreed to collaborate in specific areas such as that of military justice. The two ministers expressed their conviction that nonalignment is the cornerstone of the general policy for the defense of newly independent countries, and that "a judicious foreign policy, based on strict principles, constitutes the most secure arm of their defense." [Excerpt] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 17-26 Jul 79 pp 1, 12]

CSO: 4401

ANGOLAN NONALINEMENT POSITION SEEN AS MILITANT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Jul 79 p 1

[Report on interview with Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge by the Soviet NEW TIMES, date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The People's Republic of Angola defends a militant position within the Movement of Nonaligned Countries, founded 13 years ago at the Belgrade summit meeting of 25 chiefs of state. Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge noted this fact during an interview with the weakly NEW TIMES.

Jorge told the Soviet magazine that "the participation of the People's Republic of Angola in the Movement of Nonaligned Countries is aimed at strengthening its unity and cohesiveness, seeking new forms of cooperation between the member countries."

The foreign relations minister recommends a common strategy for the non-aligned countries in the struggle to install a new international economic order. This alliance, he said, would represent a force for negotiation with the industrialized countries to establish mutually advantageous relations.

"The contribution which we feel is essential for us to make, and which we are making, involves the extension of bilateral contacts with the member states of the nonaligned movement," Jorge said, explaining the role our country has assumed.

Paulo Jorge said he was convinced that the Havana summit conference will give impetus to the realization of the principles of nonalignment, which include the elimination of differences between the developed and developing countries, the elimination of military blocs, peaceful resolution of conflicts among states and an end to colonialism.

6362

CSO: 4401

IN HUILA, NETO CRITICIZES SECURITY FORCES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Jul 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] Lubango, 27 July—Comrade Agostinho Neto, president of the People's Republic of Angola and the MPLA-Labor Party, came from Menongue this morning for an official visit in this city.

In this, his fourth trip to Huila Province, he is accompanied by Sam Nujoma, president of the SWAPO, and Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay, as his honored guests. The party includes Lucio Lara and Iko Carreira, both of the Political Bureau, Mambo Cafe, Celestino Bernardo (Tchizainga), of the Central Committee, the ministers of agriculture, construction and housing, transportation and communications, domestic trade and health, and the secretary of state for social affairs.

Before he left for Lubango, President Neto presided in Menongue at a popular rally, at which the two honored guests also spoke.

Speaking to an audience of thousands, President Neto analyzed the country's political, economic and social situation, and declared that "we are struggling to improve the living conditions of the working masses, especially the industrial laborers."

Next, he announced that some ministers should be transferred temporarily to Menongue, in order to "gain a better understanding of the conditions in the province" and to help solve local problems.

The leader of the Angolan revolution explained the meaning of the recent remodeling of the state apparatus, stressing that it was aimed at imprinting the affected agencies with a "truly popular character."

He then criticized the conduct of the security forces and indicated his dissatisfaction at the way they are being directed.

"Every week I receive letters from families claiming their relatives have disappeared," the president said, and added emphatically: "This situation must be resolved."

In the course of his speech he emphasized the justice of the struggle for national liberation of the Namibian people and reiterated party and government support for the SWAPO and the other revolutionary organizations of southern Africa. He also expressed solidarity with the antifascist resistance of the Uruguayan workers.

6362

CSG: 4401

NEW REGULATIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS ABROAD ESTABLISHED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Jul 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] Having observed "a certain anarchy in the granting of scholarships and a certain lack of discipline on the part of some agencies, particularly state agencies," the Department of Cadres [DQ] of the Central Committee [CC] of the MPLA-Labor Party recently issued a note establishing a series of directives "regarding scholarships for study abroad."

In effect, the intention is to institute immediate planning for scholarship grants for next year, and this requires that operations be centralized in order to prevent frauds, such as the recorded cases of former scholarship recipients who were expelled and later competed again for scholarships.

Therefore, in the document distributed, the party's DQ requests all ministries, secretariats of state and mass organizations to scrupulously observe the following principles:

"No agreement containing clauses regarding the training of cadres should be signed with foreign countries without the prior approval of the CC's Department of Cadres, or without knowledge of the curriculum for each course and the level of education required.

"No scholarship should be requested or accepted without notifying the DQ and receiving its approval. Said notification should be accompanied by the course curriculum, and the ministry, jointly with the Ministry of Education, should ascertain what equivalency should be granted to the recipient on his return, and so inform the DQ.

"No student may accept a study grant as an individual and without supervision by the DQ.

"Any scholarship process should be initiated with two documents: the document from the party (issued by the cell or nucleus at the candidate's place of work or study, on a special file card provided by the DQ), and authorization from his employer (or a school certification that the

candidate is a full-time student and not a worker-student). Only after presentation of these two documents may an individual be considered a scholarship candidate and initiate processing.

"Angolans who returned after Angola's independence must remain in the country for 5 years and take part in national reconstruction before they may benefit from a scholarship abroad.

"Former scholarship recipients who completed an intermediate course, satisfactorily and with good conduct, will be given priority for higher level courses in the same country, if their work, conduct and political commitment justify it.

"No teacher trainee or scholarship student who will be absent for more than 1 month for study purposes may leave Angola without authorization from this department, to which all the papers must be forwarded. Only after these are approved will military licenses, passports and travel fares be considered for the scholarship recipient.

"For our part, we are drawing up a list of the existing courses in various countries that have offered us scholarship grants, and when we have assembled all the information we will send this list to any interested agency.

"We are also studying the problem of regulating subsidies for families of scholarship recipients, as well as ensuring that their vacations in the country are spent usefully. We are also planning to meet shortly with all the human resources and cadre training departments, on a date to be announced."

Meanwhile, a note attached to the preceding document makes it known that the following documents are required to initiate proceedings to study abroad: a document issued by the party cell at the candidate's place of work, authorization of services, 2 copies of the candidate's DQ registration card, 3 photostats of his identity card, a certification of qualifications, a medical and x-ray certificate, vaccination certificate, 12 photographs and a military registration stub.

6362
CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

PORTUGAL TO SILENCE DISSIDENTS--The Portuguese Government has promised to curb activities hostile to the People's Republic of Angola, conducted on Portuguese territory by illegal Angolan organizations. This was affirmed in a joint communique signed in Lisbon following the meeting of a Luso-Angolan Joint Commission. According to the communique, Angola promises, on its part, to respect the guarantees of consular and legal assistance established in Article 36 of the Geneva Convention as they pertain to Portuguese citizens imprisoned in Angola. In addition, Portugal and Angola signed two cooperation agreements in cultural and technical areas. They constitute the general legal framework for increased contact between the two countries. This cooperation should be developed by nine ministries and secretariats of state, as well as the Portuguese Armed Forces General Staff. The accords were signed following a week of negotiations by the joint commission, which was created in the general cooperation accord signed by President Ramalho Eanes and Agostinho Neto in Bissau on 19 June 1978. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 26 Jul 79 p 7] 6362

CSC: 4401

BURUNDI

REORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL POLICE IN BUJUMBURA

Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 12 Jul 79 p 2

[Excerpts] The mayor of Bujumbura, Mr Juvenal Madirisha, consented to an interview with LE RENOUVEAU in order to reply to questions regarding the municipal police.

As emphasized by the mayor the municipal police force was established by decree 1/26 of 30 July 1977 pertaining to commune administration reforms.

The appropriateness of such an institution is quite apparent, the mayor told us. After the amalgamation of the army and the police it would appear to be necessary to have an intervening force on the communal level, he indicated. In his view its role would appear to be quite clear: the maintenance of order and the prevention of all sorts of infractions.

When asked about the manner in which recruitment was being conducted, Mr Juvenal Madirisha replied that the educational level required was still at the elementary level. He deplored the fact, however, that there were still a number of illiterates in the municipal police corps.

At the present time, he stressed, the number of municipal police is 102.

They are apportioned between two police stations, the Central Station, with its headquarters in the town hall, controlling the southern precincts and the station in Kamence, which encompasses all the precincts in the north.

Each precinct has about ten police officers.

The mayor disclosed that this number remains very inadequate. He stated that according to the experts one police officer is required for every 100 inhabitants. This would amount to 1,500 policemen for the city of Bujumbura alone.

Next the mayor of Bujumbura deplored the logistical inadequacies. At the present moment, he declared, the municipal police have at their disposal only one jeep. The arrival of [number illegible] new jeeps is expected in the near future.

He stated also that the police officers' weapons are rudimentary, which often subjects them to great risks, particularly when they must confront the "Fatuma-Katarina" band, whose members are more heavily armed than the police.

On the question of remuneration of the municipal police officers the mayor opined that the base salary of 2,500 francs seemed to them to be inadequate.

Nevertheless he has not recorded many instances of corruption. And even if there are some complaints they stem from precincts distant from the center of the city. Severe penalties are provided for in order to avoid cases of this sort.

But generally speaking the mayor is appreciative of the manner in which the officers of the municipal police are carrying out their duties.

In the near future the mayor anticipates the establishment of a police school and the promulgation of statutes governing the officers of the communal police.

The mayor of the city of Bujumbura also anticipates improvement in logistics for the municipal police.

9353

CSO: 4400

PORT OF BUJUMBURA CLOGGED WITH MERCHANDISE

Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 10 Jul 79 pp 1,2

[Text] It is now known that the air-lift, which was inaugurated on 25 May in order to transport our commodities which were immobilized at Dar es Salaam achieved its 100th flight at the beginning of last week.

It must also be kept in mind that this expedient will have clearly eased the economic situation with regard to supplies, for now the merchandise is coming through by ordinary channels as well as by air. In other words the shortages which we have been experiencing during these last months are beginning to disappear. For example one notices that certain work shops which had to close down for lack of materials are resuming activity. There are sufficient stocks of salt and sugar, etc., in the market place.

So what is the current stage of operations of the air-lift, and what is the present status of the port of Bujumbura which is receiving more tons of merchandise these days than it has been accustomed to handling?

For it is true that a number of difficulties have arisen as a consequence of the massive influx of merchandise. Thus there arose the problem of temporary storage, to the extent that the importers do not arrive to claim their goods in the period set.

According to some sources it appears that certain merchants encounter a liquidity problem and as a consequence find it difficult to pay the transportation fees and the import duties for their merchandise. This obliges these merchants to seek further bank credits.

Other sources theorize that other importers, not having storage facilities of their own, have been in the habit of selling their wares directly at the port of entry but have been unable to find buyers during the desired period. Which obliges them to prolong the normal period of temporary storage for the goods not sold.

As a consequence of this state of affairs the port has become clogged.

A message was even broadcast by radio begging all importers to remove their merchandise quickly in order to make room for new arrivals.

The master of the port of Bujumbura told us that the response to this message has not been favorable; there is some merchandise which arrived at the beginning of the air-lift, he added, and which is still waiting removal.

According to statements by the master of the Port of Bujumbura the goods which suffer the most delays at the port are items like textiles, medical supplies and foodstuffs. By contrast, he disclosed, products such as salt, flour and sugar are quickly removed.

9353

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

SALARIES, PENSIONS INCREASE--The Government of the Republic of Cape Verde has decided to make a 10 percent increase in the salaries and pensions of state employees, which will go into effect as of July of this year. This information was provided by the prime minister of Cape Verde, Comrade Pedro Pires, upon his arrival in Bissau last Saturday. This measure, compounded by the increase in rates for air, sea and land transportation, is regarded by Comrade Pedro Pires as a readjustment to cope with the increased cost of living in the islands. One of the factors contributing directly to this was the recent hike in the price of fuel in Cape Verde, amounting to 50 or 60 percent. The head of the Cape Verdean executive branch cited the repercussions which the international energy crisis might have on the country's imports and economic activity, and the possible exploitation of the situation by merchants for speculation purposes. In order to deal with these problems, he mentioned the need for international action in the selection of markets; and, with regard to internal speculation, he considers the cooperative movement, which was created in connection with the National Institute of Cooperatives, as an agency to protect consumers and the most underprivileged classes. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 2 Aug 79 p 3] 2909

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

CZECH BUSINESSMEN DELEGATION--The delegation of Czech businessmen which visited Gabon for the first time since a trade agreement was signed between the two countries in 1971, left Libreville on 3 August after having had "fruitful" contacts with local business circles. The delegation presented to the Gabonese a variety of articles, in contrast with the limited commercial exchanges between the two countries since 1972. The reasons for that are, of course, varied, but the main one, in the opinion of some specialists, is the absence of diplomatic representation between Gabon and Czechoslovakia. In principle, the Czechs were supposed to export textiles and shoes and import wood and tropical products. They are famous for the manufacture of agricultural machinery and leather goods. The meetings provided an opportunity to develop an idea consonant with the policies followed by the chief of state, that of social growth. To this end the Czechs were asked to participate in the "hydro-rural" project which is important for rural zones. Even if no immediate results are produced by cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Gabon, the delegation's visit may contribute, in the long run, to a spectacular development of exchanges between the two countries. [Excerpts] [Libreville L'UNION in French 7 Aug 79 p 5]

NEW GENDARMERY CHIEF--Major General Andre Nzong was officially installed last Saturday in his new position as commander-in-chief of the national gendarmery by the president of the republic, minister of national defense and supreme army commander, 2 days after the signature of the second presidential decree confirming his appointment. The ceremony was attended by numerous superior officers from all the security branches and by members of the government. [Excerpt] [Libreville L'UNION in French 6 Aug 79 p 1]

SOUTH KOREAN TRUCK DONATION--The Government of the Republic of Korea offered a fleet of "Pony" vehicles manufactured by the South Korean company "Hyundai"--one of the largest industrial trusts in the peninsula--to the Gabonese authorities. These vehicles, which had arrived on 16 June, represent a total value of \$88,550, or a little more than 19 million francs CFA; they were officially put at the disposal of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation in recent days. [Excerpt] [Libreville L'UNION in French 8 Aug 79 p 5]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE AERONAUTICS TRAINING--Comrade Mario Mendes, general director of civil aeronautics, who had gone to Portugal to make direct contacts with the ANAA-EP aviation company, returned last Saturday. It was decided that, next year, several native cadres would go to Portugal to specialize in air traffic control. Furthermore, a Portuguese instructor in combating airport fires will come to Bissau to give seminars on the subject. During a subsequent phase in the cooperation, projects of a more material and physical nature may possibly be carried out, such as airport construction. It may be recalled that this trip by Comrade Mario Mendes follows the recent visit paid to our country by a delegation from that Portuguese company, at the conclusion of which an agreement on cooperation was signed, which calls for, among other things, the preparation and training of Guinean technicians associated with civil aeronautics. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 2 Aug 79 p 2] 2909

USSR PORT COOPERATION--Palmeira, Sai-Rei, Tarafal and Janela, on the islands of Sal, Boa Vista, Sao Nicolau and Santo Antao, respectively, will be the new coastal shipping ports. This is the result of the recent signing of a protocol following discussions between the General Directorate of Cooperation and a Soviet delegation led by M. Roumianstsev, economic counselor of the Embassy of the USSR in Guinea-Bissau. The coastal shipping ports will be constructed with technical and financial assistance from the Soviet Union. The protocol signing took place in the conference room of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. Adao Rocha, director general of cooperation, signed on behalf of Guinea-Bissau. Taking an active part in the ceremony were Soviet specialists assigned to the Ministry of the Merchant Marine and Port Construction and Guinean officials of the Ministry of Transportation and Public Works. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 19-26 Jul 79 p 6] 6362

CSO: 4401

MACHEL: INFORMATION SHOULD BE AWARE OF ALL DETAILS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Aug 79 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] "Without information, we cannot live; without information, we are an isolated world; we do not exist in the world. Without information, we are ignorant and illiterate." This statement was made by the president of the FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, during a banquet which he tendered on 4 August to the participants in the Extended Session of the Council of Ministers. The supreme head of the Mozambican revolution added, in commenting on the importance of informational work:

"Without information, we are incapable of learning about the accomplishments, successes and victories that are attained on the national level, in the first place; and in the second place, about the progress of the socialist revolution, and the advancement and prosperity in the world."

On the same occasion, President Samora Machel outlined instructions that all sectors of national life, on all levels, should provide information to the informational organs, and work closely with them, so that they may correctly perform their task of publicizing the conquests made by our people.

As President Samora Machel stressed during the work of the Extended Session of the Council of Ministers, in all sectors of national life we must combat compartmentalism, and we must acquire a universal view, a combined view, a national view of problems. The problems of each sector must be felt and assumed by everyone, as problems relating to everyone, national problems, problems associated with our growth.

We must admit the fact that, in the area of information, we have not always had the necessary sensitivity toward this matter, or toward the importance of our working in a coordinated fashion, in close association with all other sectors; which explains many of the mistakes that we are still making in our information. Furthermore, we have not always found that kind of sensitivity (a sensitivity toward the need to inform, and to inform correctly) on the part of certain entities whose information is essential to our work.

We think that, as a result of this address on the part of our supreme leader, all of us (starting with ourselves, who are workers in this sector), will better understand the importance and responsibility attached to the task of reporting. This will enable us to progress, in coordinated fashion, as a single body, in fulfilling the goal common to all sectors of national life: the defense of the revolution, the solution to the people's problems and the construction of socialism.

As President Samora Machel remarked at the aforementioned banquet:

"Information is a power of all colors, but in the People's Republic of Mozambique, the color which shines brightest is red. Our information will be more red if we are capable of lending it the real facts."

2909

CSO: 4401

CUBA PROVIDES POULTRY RAISING TRAINING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Aug 79 p 1

[Excerpt] During the course of a ceremony held in connection with the departure of a group of workers who will leave for Cuba tomorrow, where they will take a course in poultry raising, the head of the National Poultry Enterprise declared: "Each one of you will represent all of our people, our political line and what we want in Mozambique. We are not seeking to be better than, or superior to other peoples, but we emphasize the need for revolutionary discipline when our ambassadors go abroad, because we want our personality and desire to construct socialism to be demonstrated in every part of the world."

At the function, which took place at the Poultry Enterprise's incubation facilities in Machava, with workers and directors of that production unit participating, tribute was also paid to the members of the Cuban cooperators' technical team assigned there who, because their period of internationalist cooperation in Mozambique has ended, will be returning to their country within a few days.

The individuals chosen to take the poultry raising course in Cuba come from various provinces in our country. They were selected from among the 2,700 workers affiliated with the National Poultry Enterprise throughout the entire country, not only because of their professional skills and devotion to work, but mainly on the basis of their political involvement and application to the tasks of national reconstruction.

Ambassadors From Our Organization

In that socialist nation of Latin America, the Mozambican workers will remain for a year, attending the National School of Poultry Raising of Cuba, for the purpose of increasing their technical and scientific knowledge, so that they may subsequently make a better contribution to the increase of our poultry production.

Z909

CSO: 4401

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR SALT PRODUCTION, EXPORTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Jul 79 p 3

/Excerpt/ By the end of the current year, our country will export around 5,000 tons of salt in a business operation which, as the head of the Ministry of Industry and Energy Department of Salt Industry assured our newspaper, will bring in around 15,000 contos in foreign currency.

The export of salt, as the above authority pointed out, is the result of the change for the better in the output and productivity indexes which the above-mentioned sector has been recording, a factor which now makes it possible to meet domestic supply needs.

In fact, the state salt sector, in the Maputo province, in the first quarter of this year, has produced 6.14 million tons, a number which exceeds by 39 percent the production level set for the same period.

Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane Assured

As a result of the increase in output, at present the supply is fully guaranteed for the Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane provinces where the average consumption per month is estimated at around 900 tons.

However, with the reclamation of the Maputo salt works and the resultant increase in output, the Salt Industry Department has added 1,500 more tons of that product to the quota of the three provinces, thereby raising the quota to 2,400 tons of salt to be distributed monthly throughout every region in the country.

On the other hand, the national salt sector hopes to exceed by 19,000 tons the approximately 35,000 ton output goal set for this year. Moreover, the output they hope to achieve by the end of this year will also exceed by more than 1,000 tons the total output compared to 1973. The saltworks in the northern and central sectors of the country supply the remaining provinces.

Mozambique in the Best Salt Production Area

According to studies made, the People's Republic of Mozambique has one of the best salt producing areas within the African continent. The present favorable conditions in our country are attributed to the long, sunny days which last almost all year with only slight variations, and the warm Mozambique canal stream.

On the other hand, the salt operation, besides being a valuable source for securing foreign exchange credits sufficient to produce the needed impetus to its production, is also seen as a type of production which does not involve large investments in equipment.

8870

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

PRIORITY TO COLLECTIVES--On Saturday, the head of the People's Stores enterprise in Niassa said that the campaign for supply and collection of products should affect mainly the centers in which the population is organized into collective styles of living and production, according to a newscast on Radio Mozambique yesterday. He expressed this concern while addressing the participants in this enterprise's seventh provincial meeting, held a few days ago in the town of Lichinga. That official cited as major problems hampering the normal operation of the People's Stores the lack of transportation and the precarious condition of the access routes; and recommended the application of the principle of relying on one's own resources as a solution to them. Meanwhile, on Friday, the participants in this meeting heard a lecture on the distribution and control of the quotas to private dealers and the state sector. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Aug 79 pp 1, 6] 2909

CSO: 4401

'DAILY TIMES' COMMENTS ON ANDREW YOUNG RESIGNATION

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Aug 79 p 3

[Editorial: "The Loss of Brother Young"]

[Text] To say that the news of Andrew Young's forced resignation from his post as the United State's envoy to the United Nations came as a rude shock is to put it rather mildly. His removal constitutes, as far as we are concerned, a betrayal of the trust reposed in the Carter administration by black people in Africa; but, more significant than that, it betrays a callous disregard for the hopes and aspirations of black Americans on the part of President Carter.

Ambassador Young is reported to have "resigned" last week after admitting to having had a secret and unauthorised meeting with a representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO). The Carter administration had proscribed all such contacts with the PLO until the organisation recognises Israel's right to exist.

It is important to note that the policy had evolved at the insistence of Israel. And while we do not presume to tell the United States government how to run its foreign affairs, we do find the Carter administration's penchant for pandering to Israel's intransigence quite unsettling. If America wants to genuflect each time Israel seems a bit displeased by something or other, that, indeed, is America's prerogative. She, however, ought to have the courage not to equivocate or look for a scapegoat in trying to placate the Israelis.

That, in our view, is precisely what President Carter has done in dismissing Ambassador Young from his UN post. We consider the stated reason for his "resignation" specious at best and hypocritical at worst. Both the United States and Israel are living in a fool's paradise if they seriously believe that by refusing to have any direct dealings with the PLO, the organisation will simply vanish from the face of the earth. The probability of that happening seems highly remote. And the sooner the Carter administration and the Israeli government realise that the just aspirations of over three million Palestinians cannot be ignored forever, the better it would be for all concerned.

That was what Ambassador Young realised and that was what prompted his secret meeting with the PLO representative. He was not engaged in any act that could possibly undermine the national interests of the United States. If anything the ambassador believed that his contact with the PLO representative could only further the peace process in the Middle-East.

Ambassador Young's ordeal takes on added significance when it is realised that he is not the first nor is he the only American official to have had an unauthorised contact with the PLO. For at the same time that Andrew Young was being forced out of office, the State Department acknowledged that Milton Wolf, the US ambassador to Austria, had also held an unauthorised meeting with an official of the PLO in Vienna. Wolf, however, had not been reprimanded nor pressured in any other way. Milton Wolf is not only a Jew, but he is also a prominent businessman and a community leader.

That fact alone tells more about why President Carter had to get rid of his close friend and envoy, Andrew Young. Faced with rapidly declining political fortunes and a tough re-election battle next year, President Carter can ill-afford to do anything that might cost him the support of the powerful Jewish lobby and its considerable financial backing.

To appease the Jews, then, Andrew Young had to become the burnt offering. That act, however, does not resolve President Carter's political dilemma; in actual fact, it compounds it. For by choosing to sacrifice Andrew Young, the President was willy-nilly writing off the black votes.

It would seem then, that President Carter's chance for re-election next year has been greatly diminished by Andrew Young's forced resignation. Ironically, the Carter administration has shown greater interest in and deeper appreciation of the problems of the Third World, of Africa and of black Americans than any other American administration since John Kennedy's. It would be doubly tragic if he should fail in his bid for reelection next year.

CSO: 4420

WHO OFFICIAL REVIEWS NATION'S HEALTH SITUATION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Aug 79 p 7

[Article by Joe Odele]

[Text] Poverty amidst plenty has been described as one of the major causes of ill-health in Nigeria.

These observations were made in Lagos last weekend by Dr. T.A. Lambo, Deputy Director-General of the World Health Organisation (WHO) in a lecture titled "The health of a nation--a case study of Nigeria."

The lecture which was organised under the auspices of the SUNDAY TIMES was in memory of late Ernest Ikoli, a nationalist and first Editor of the DAILY TIMES.

Dr. Lambo stressed that health had an over-riding aspect which made it crucial to see it in a proper perspective.

He however, lamented that "in more than two decades of rapid economic growth in Nigeria there has been little or no benefit to perhaps nine-tenths of the population."

"During this time," he continued, "Nigeria has become one of the wealthiest African states and at first, money appeared to be no problem. Indeed the problem seemed to be how to spend it, resulting in the appearance in our open city spaces of monstrosities of varying degrees and of 'gift' to 'questionable' poorer developing countries."

Dr. Lambo noted that although the average per capital income might have increased considerably, the benefits of this growth appeared not to have had any measurable impact on the health status of the population.

He also observed that the prevalent health problems were not peculiar to our country, adding that among the affluent in Nigeria, as in any other affluent countries in the world, there was now a high incidence and prevalence of hypertension, coronary and heart muscle diseases. He said obesity was often prevalent in children and mature adults due to the consumption of unnecessarily rich foods.

He said when the WHO spoke of health, it was not speaking of lack of disease but had always looked at the achievement of medicine and biology from the point of view of their social and economic consequences.

The WHO, according to Dr. Lambo, therefore, defined health as a "state of complete physical, mental and social well-being."

Dr. Lambo said "the crisis of development lies in the poverty of the masses in Nigeria, whose needs of basic--food, habitat, education, etc., are not adequately met and manifests itself in the alienation of a large part of this country, particularly the rural areas."

He said the rate of crimes had increased almost 200 per cent within 10 years and that of homicide had become more daring, more organised and more violent.

"There are indications of alarming increases in commercial brewing and distilling of alcohol with little consideration for the repercussions on the health of the population concerned," he said.

He said further that "drug abuse which one scarcely saw in the 50's in this country is now rampant, and ranges from excessive use of marijuana to expired antibiotics which are sold daily and openly in market places."

Dr. Lambo said the consumption of expired antibiotics was more dangerous to health than valid ones."

Earlier in the lecture, Dr. Lambo had paid glowing tribute to late Ernest Ikoli whom he described as not only one of the most profound thinkers of the essentially profound era of the political history of this country, but he was an exceptionally fascinating scholar, teacher, a veteran Nigerian journalist and politician.

CSO: 4420

CENTRAL BANK ISSUES FINANCIAL, TRADE STATISTICS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Aug 79 p 32

[Text] Nigeria's external assets amounted to ₦1,497.5 million at the end of March, according to the monthly report of the Central Bank of Nigeria just published.

This figure, the report pointed out, shows an increase of ₦151.1 million or an equivalent of 11.2 per cent over the level at the end of the preceding month.

It, however, shows a decrease of ₦899.6 million or 37 1/2 per cent from the level at the end of March last year.

The report stated that at ₦1,497.5 million, holdings by the bank accounted for about 94 per cent of the total external assets during the month.

On the flow of foreign exchange, the report said, transactions in foreign exchange through the Central Bank resulted in a net inflow of ₦120.5 million a month earlier, and a net outflow of ₦100.2 million, a year earlier.

It further stated that at ₦930.6 million, inflow was ₦288.2 million or 44.9 per cent. This was ₦174.5 million or 23.1 per cent higher than that of February 1979 and March, last year respectively.

The aggregate outflow in the month was ₦810.1 million. This was ₦215.2 million or 26.6 per cent higher than the level at the end of the preceding month. It is, however, ₦46.8 million or 5.5 per cent lower than the level at the end of March 1978.

Receipts from oil sector was ₦640.5 million, indicating increases of ₦49.6 million or 30.5 per cent and ₦325.8 million or 10.5 per cent over the levels at the end of February, and a year earlier respectively, the report said.

Proceeds from the sale of non oil merchandise trade was ₦67.6 million compared with ₦70.6 million in February and ₦26 million the previous year.

At ₦222.5 million, the invisible exports plus capital inflow increased by ₦146.1 million from the level at the end of March 1979. This, of course, decreased by ₦193.5 million from the last year level, said the report.

Payments made on merchandise trade also totalled ₦573.2 million at the end of the month, it stated further.

It added that this was ₦99.2 million or 20.9 per cent higher than the level at the end of February, but ₦65.2 million or 10.2 per cent lower than the level a year earlier.

Payments by the oil sector was ₦15.9 million compared with ₦20.2 million at the end of February and ₦19 million last year.

The report stated that at ₦5,213.3 million, money supply at the end of March rose by ₦92 million or 1.8 per cent over the level a month earlier. This, however, declined by ₦300.7 million or 5.5 per cent from the earlier figure.

Demands deposit, the report added, totalled ₦3,065.9 million, showing an increase of ₦31.9 million or one per cent over the level at the end of February. It decreased by ₦368.2 million or 10.7 per cent from the previous year level.

CSO: 4420

NEW COMPANIES INCOME TAX LAW ISSUED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Aug 79 p 24

[Text]

A NEW Companies Income Tax Decree has been promulgated in Lagos. Known as Decree No. 28 of 1978, it comprises a codification of all amendments to the former Companies Income Tax Act of 1961.

It is provided in the new decree that commencing from the assessment year April 1, 1978, in addition to the standard base of tax applicable to the profits of banks, there shall be levied and paid a special levy of 10 per cent excess profits of every bank as defined in Section 41 of the Banking Decree 1968.

For the purpose of this levy, the decree prescribes what is normal profit and what is excess profit.

The decree also provides that where the company is a Nigerian company, it will be assessed and charged for that year of assessment on such fair and reasonable percentage of the turnover of the trade or business as the board may determine.

It further states that a company shall be assessed and charged for each year of assessment either at the rate of 2.5 per cent of the turnover of the trade or business of that company or as the case

may be, of that part of the turnover of the trade or business attributable to the operations carried out in Nigeria: or at normal rate of tax on profits, which ever was higher.

Regarding the time within which tax is to be paid, the decree provides that companies are required to pay not later than three months after the end of each year of assessment a provisional tax of an amount equal to the tax paid by such company in the immediately preceding year of assessment in one lump sum or such number of monthly instalments not exceeding six as may be approved by the board.

When final assessment is agreed upon, any underpayment or overpayment will be paid or refunded as the case may be.

The decree also states that the principal officer or manager, in Nigeria, of every company shall be answerable for doing all such acts, matters, things as are required to be done by virtue of the decree for the assessment of the company and payment of tax.

Section 40 of the decree stipulates that every company, including a company granted exemption from Part 10 of the Companies Decree 1968 should, at least, once every year make and deliver to the board, the audited accounts and a true and correct statement in writing containing the amounts of its profits from each and every source.

In addition to this, every

company shall file, with the board, its audited accounts and returns as stipulated not later than six months after the close of the company's accounting year or in the case of newly incorporated company, within 18 months from the date of incorporation or not later than six months after the end of its first accounting period, whichever is earlier.

The decree increases fines and penalties for failure to comply with its provisions.

NIGERIA

FOREIGN LOAN POLICY REVIEWED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 14 Aug 79 p 1

[Article by Roseline Umesi]

[Text] Nigeria has negotiated for external loans totalling \$1.1 billion in the current fiscal year. But unlike last year when the country negotiated two general purpose "jumbo" loans from the Euro-dollar market, this year's loans will take the form of project finance and export credits.

Sources in the Federal Ministry of Finance said that projects for which external loans have been negotiated include the Direct Reduction Steel Plant at Aladja, the Nigerian Railway Standard Gauge Project, the proposed Petro-Chemical Complex, the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) project, the Goronye, Wakuti and Oyan River dams, the South Chad Basin Development Authority projects and the Enugu-Onitsha Road projects.

According to the sources, the loans have a repayment period of eight years and above, and were negotiated at a rate of 1 per cent above the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR). This means that the effective interest rate will be 1 per cent above the interest rate being charged on interbank borrowing on each repayment date.

Ministry of Finance officials defended the loans last week. They argued that borrowing from the Euro-dollar market was less inflationary and therefore cheaper.

They also said that since the loans are tied to specific projects, they help to bring about greater financial discipline in the execution of the projects.

Although this year's borrowing has attracted much less publicity than the "jumbo" loans of last year, the large number of loans being sought at the same time has attracted criticism of Nigeria's borrowing policy in some banking quarters.

The international bankers claim that as many as 10 credits were being sought at the same time. The large number, they complain, could lead to confusion and even to resistance from potential lenders, in spite of Nigeria's acknowledged credit-worthiness.

The result could be that the country may be forced to pay higher charges for its loans, than may be expected, having regard to its creditworthiness.

Ministry of Finance officials say that they are aware of the situation. They suspect that some ministries or public companies may have been telling contractors "we will take the project, if you can arrange financing," as a result of which numerous requests (sometimes duplicated for a project) may have been made to the international banks.

They said that action is being taken to streamline things, part of which would be to remind all intending borrowers that all external loans for Nigerian organisations, whether private or public, must first be approved by the Federal Ministry of Finance.

CSO: 4420

IMPORT BAN ON SOME ITEMS TO CONTINUE FOR 8 YEARS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 Aug 79 p 20

[Text]

GOODS whose importation had been completely banned by the Federal Military Government are to remain banned for eight years from the effective date of such order.

A decree to this effect just made known became effective from August 2, this year.

Among the goods whose importation are to remain absolutely prohibited are textile fabrics of all types, footwear, beer and stout (bottled and unbottled), lace materials, fresh milk, toothpaste, toothpicks and calendars, almanacs and diaries.

Also among the prohibited items are rice in packets or in containers of less than 50 kilograms, carpets, furniture, matches, macaroni and spaghetti, jewellery and precious stones.

According to the Federal Military Government, the decree which is already in force is designed to encourage the manufacture of such goods in Nigeria, and where already manufactured, to facilitate expansion of production to satisfy both domestic needs and exportation.

It makes it obligatory for manufacturers to ensure that the quality of goods they produced was not below the highest standards available outside the country while machinery is

devised in the decree also to ensure competitive pricing of any such goods.

An infringement of any part or parts of the decree attracts a 1,000 Naira fine or two years' imprisonment or both for individuals while it is 5,000 Naira fine for corporate bodies.

Also in the decree provision is made for the establishment of a committee to be known as "facilitation committee" to advise the Federal Commissioner for Industries on the implementation of the provisions of the decree.

GAS-FUELED POWER STATION PLANNED FOR LAGOS

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 14 Aug 79 pp 1, 24

[Article by Yemi Abimbowa]

[Text] The National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) is to build an [figure indistinct] thermal plant at Imope, near Ikorodu [words indistinct] The plant, to be called Lagos Power Station, is to use natural gas and residual oil for fuel and will comprise four 200 MW (50tzt) steam turbine generating units.

Sources at NEPA told the BUSINESS TIMES last week that tendering documents for the project will be issued in November this year for a single "Turnkey" contract. This will cover design supply, transportation, construction, erection and commissioning of all engineering works as well as auxiliaries, building, structures, offices, workshops and other related facilities, including sub-stations and an inter connecting double circuit 330 KV transmission line to Ikeja West substation.

In effect, the contractor will be required to design and build an economical plant, which will be handed over to NEPA after completion.

According to the sources, the first power generating unit is expected to be handed over to NEPA before December 1, 1983, while the remaining ones are expected to be in operation within 18 months thereafter.

The Lagos power station will be one of the avenues for putting into gainful use the country's natural gas resources, currently being flared in the oil producing areas. Consequently, the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) is fully involved in the discussions relating to the plant.

The Managing Director of the NNPC Chief F.R.A. Marinho told the BUSINESS TIMES last week that his corporation's involvement will take the form of building a gas pipeline from the oil producing areas to the station.

The NNPC is enthusiastic about the pipeline because it will also give it an opportunity to supply gas to industrial users in Lagos, and later to even domestic consumers.

The Corporation is worried at the great quantity of gas being flared in the process of producing crude oil. Re-injection of the gas into the wells for storage is expensive, making it inevitable that large quantities of gas will continue to be wasted until the proposed liquified natural gas (LNG) project takes off hopefully in 1985.

The Corporation will like to encourage the use of gas in the country and therefore sees the Lagos power station as a good opportunity to also make gas available to industrial users in Lagos. This will initially be on an experimental basis, but will be extended to other parts of the country later.

CSO: 4420

OIL COMPANIES TO REDUCE OUTPUT BY 10 PERCENT

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 7 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] The Nigerian National Oil Corporation (NNPC) has asked oil producing companies in the country to reduce their output by about 10 per cent. A circular on the issue from the Inspectorate Division of the Corporation said the effective date of the production cut is August 1, 1979.

Nigeria's production since January has averaged 2.4 million barrels per day and the order should mean a reduction of about 240,000 barrels per day. Industry sources, however, believe that the eventual production level will be around 2.1 million barrels per day; representing a 12.5 per cent cut from recent levels.

With deliveries to the Port Harcourt and Warri refineries running at a daily average of over 100,000 barrels what will be available for export will be around 2 million barrels per day; representing a decline of around 16 per cent from recent levels.

Although it was reported some time ago that an OPEC meeting had asked Nigeria to cut back production to about 2.2 million barrels per day officials at the NNPC said last week that the present cut was not at the urging of OPEC, nor was it part of any scheme to keep pressure on the supply and of the world oil market.

The increase in production to over 2.4 million barrels per day from the beginning of the year, they said, was authorised on an experimental basis for six months.

At the end of the period, an assessment of the wells indicated that if the more rapid rate of production continued, the life of the wells may be shortened, by technical abuse. The cutback, they said, had the primary objective of extending the productive life of the country's over 1,488 currently active wells for as long as possible.

The assessment, according to the officials, has been done on a well by well basis, and production cutbacks will be implemented on the same basis depending on the characteristics of each well.

But for now, the NNPC is requiring an across-the-board cut, in order to minimise disruptions in the production programmes of the various companies.

In revenues terms, the production cut will have little impact of government spending plans this year. In fact, since the budget estimates were based on a production rate of 2.19 million barrels per day and first quarter prices of 14.82 dollars per barrel, the revenue outturn should still be substantially higher than the estimates, given the size of the cut and the fact that prices are now 58.5 per cent higher than in the first quarter of the year.

CSO: 4420

OIL STORAGE DEPOTS, PIPELINES DESCRIBED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 14 Aug 79 pp 13, 21

[Excerpt] The construction of storage facilities and the distribution of petroleum products in Nigeria used to be entirely in the hands of seven private petroleum products marketing companies in the country. With the high degree of mobility and the desire for instant communications in the society today, their response to the galloping demands proved grossly inadequate and were identified to have contributed to the widespread shortage of petroleum products in the country.

Storage facilities were inadequate because the combined storage facilities of the seven marketing companies could only hold two weeks supply. There were other bottlenecks arising from the distribution system. In a situation where finished products were being transported by ships, coastal barges, rail and road tankers with retail outlets sparsely dotted around the country, it was common experience that even when products were available there were still shortages in various parts of the country.

Projects aimed at arresting or eliminating these problems were articulated in the Third National Development Plan. These include the Warri and Kaduna refineries; the storage depots to be linked by pipelines, in a national grid all estimated to cost \$1.5 billion.

On the 10th of January, 1977, contracts were awarded to TSVEMETPROMEXPORT (TSMPE) of the USSR, for the construction of pumpstations and pipelines known as systems 2A and 2B. System 2A runs from NNPC refinery Warri through Benin City and Ore to Mosimi between Shagamu and Ikorodu while system 2B stretches from Atlas Cove, Lagos through Murtala Muhammad Airport Ikeja via Mosimi to Ibadan and Ilerin at the cost of about \$123 million.

The contract of system 2C which transverses the country from Warri across the River Niger to Kaduna from where it branches out as system 2D to Gusau and Kano via Zaria on the one hand and to Maiduguri via Jos and Gombe on the other was awarded to MONTUBI of Italy at the cost of about \$155 million.

Finally, system 2B which starts from the NNPC refinery, Port Harcourt via Aba and Enugu and terminates at Makurdi went to Williams International

Group Incorporated (WIGI) of the United States of America at the cost of about ₦37 million. All the pipes are buried 80cm deep except where they cross bridges.

In order to ensure that the quality of construction measured up to the required international standards and let the projects come on stream with minimum delay and maximum efficiency, three construction supervision, consultants were appointed by NNPC.

- (1) The Italian TECHINT for systems 2A and 2B;
- (2) German ILF for systems 2C and 2D;
- (3) The British PENCOL CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION for system 2E; while the immense task of coordinating this giant project from design stage and until completion rested largely on NNPC engineers, with the assistance of PENCOL INTERNATIONAL (NIGERIA) LIMITED. The fees paid to the consultants form part of the total cost of executing the projects.

The pipeline from the NNPC refinery, Warri to Kaduna (systems 2C and 2D) will initially be used to transport five star and super petrol, dual purpose kerosine and automotive gas oil. At a later date when the Kaduna refinery is commissioned, the pipeline will transport crude oil.

CSO: 4420

ACTION AGAINST BP DOES NOT AFFECT ALL ACTIVITIES

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 14 Aug 79 p 1

[Excerpt]

BP Nigeria, the product-marketing company which forms part of the British Petroleum Company's interests in Nigeria recently nationalised, can continue to sell the UK company's products in the country.

Chief F. R. A. Marinho, Managing Director of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) which has taken over the nationalised assets, told the Business Times last week that the Federal Government's action against British Petroleum was "specific".

"It was primarily meant to prevent BP using Nigerian crude to exchange other crudes which it may then export to South Africa", he said.

The action according to him, did not bar the sale of the company's products in

Nigeria, and BP Nigeria is free to continue to import special products from British Petroleum.

BP Nigeria markets conventional petroleum products which are now supplied by the NNPC, as well as special products like lubricants, asphalt etc., which it usually imported from British Petroleum Company.

Chief Marinho said however that if British Petroleum Company is no longer willing to sell to BP Nigeria; consumers in Nigeria will not suffer any loss. This is because the various "special" products marketed by the various companies are closely similar; and there

should be little difficulty in replacing the British Petroleum Company's products in the market; he said.

Chief Marinho also said that the action against British petroleum does not bar the company from continuing to participate in Nigeria's proposed Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) project. British Petroleum is one of six foreign companies taking part in the project which is expected to become operational in 1985.

CSO: 4420

ELECTRICITY TARIFF INCREASE EXPLAINED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Aug 79 p 3

[Text] The assistant general manager (commercial) of the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) Mr. E. O. Ilumoka, has said that consumer power demands, in the last few years averaged about 20 per cent yearly. This meant that demands were doubling every four years, he said.

Mr. Ilumoka made this known while briefing the corporation's district executives from the 19 states on the new electricity tariff which came into effect on August 1.

The assistant general manager said that public electricity supply all over the world being capital intensive required huge amount of money to finance large power projects.

Another reason for the tariff increase, was to ensure that NEPA operated in an efficient economic manner as contained in decree No. 24 of 1972 which set it up.

Speaking on the new tariff, Mr. Ilumoka explained that the cost of operation, maintenance and plant renewal including allowance to service debts, "Now stands at approximately 6.8 kobo per kilo-watt hour while sales revenue has remained at approximately 3.8 kobo per kilo-watt hour."

The new tariff, he said, had been designed with governments social objective in mind, so as to give relief to those in the lowest income group such as farmers, traders, tradesmen, clerks and rural dwellers.

Consumers in this category whose monthly consumption does not exceed 60kwh, he went on, would now pay less than they hitherto had done.

The new tariff, he added, would also ensure full recovery of service cost from industrial and commercial consumers and also discourage wasteful use.

CSO: 4420

IMPORTATION OF RAW MATERIALS FACILITATED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 14 Aug 79 p 24

[Article by Dapo Ajobila]

[Text]

THE last three months have seen an improvement in the importation of raw materials by Nigerian manufacturers for their industries.

This improvement, according to the Nigerian Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Agriculture and Mines, is due to the quick approval that now attends the Form M applications at the Central Bank.

What is now likely to happen, comments a member of the Chamber is that many companies would stock-pile raw materials than they are used to. This, he feared, may lead to increase in working capital and subsequently cause increase in the prices of goods.

Though this improvement is noticed, the Central Bank has alleged that some Nigerian importers have attempted to circumvent the requirements of Form M. This is done by splitting their import orders above the value of N10,000 with a view of gaining exception.

However, with complaints coming from importers that there is still some delay in the import inspection by the Societe Generale de Surveillance (SGS), the Chamber of Commerce and Industry got the comments of the Liaison Officer of the SGS in Nigeria, Mr A. C. Richman, on the issues involved.

Mr Richman explained that on the part of the SGS, actual inspection of goods is normally carried out within 10 days of receiving the relevant Form M.

On other aspects of the CISS that could cause delay in inspection the Liaison Officer said that the SGS contract with the Nigerian Government was for comprehensive supervision and the company could not therefore, undertake selective or sample inspection.

Commenting on why the SGS has to carry out its inspection outside Nigeria, Mr Richman said that the SGS has to inspect goods before shipment and not on arrival at Nigerian ports, in order to avoid any problems that could arise from rejection or other defects or deficiencies.

On cost prices at port of shipment of goods, he said, that the SGS cannot certify costs of machinery/plant installation or other local costs to be included in the export price of such goods.

He went on that the costs certified by his associate are not based on inter-country comparisons but are determined by reference to the local markets.

Mr Richman explained that while in some countries the cost of inspection are charged to importers, these costs are borne in Nigeria by the government.

CATTLE TRADE STATISTICS REPORTED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Aug 79 p 1

[Article by A. B. Tapidi]

[Text] A TOTAL of 220,795 head of trade cattle were recorded between July and September, last year.

This showed an increase of 41,290 head of cattle over the number recorded during the preceding quarter of the same year which stood at 179,505 head of cattle.

Out of this figure, 143,480 were locally produced cattle while the remaining 77,315 head of cattle were imported from our neighbouring countries.

These figures were contained in a livestock market quarterly survey issued by the Nigerian Livestock and Meat Authority in Kaduna, yesterday.

The locally produced cattle represented 65 per cent of the total trade figures recorded during the period while imported accounted for about 35 per cent.

The quarterly survey said in spite of incomplete returns received from some states during the period, cattle import figures had risen sharply since 1977 due to agreements made by the federal government with our neighbouring countries, especially the Republic of Chad.

It pointed out that 30,267 head of cattle were imported during the third quarter of 1977, while 77,315 were obtained for the quarter under review.

The report stated that local production and importation of small livestock such as sheep, goats, pigs and camels were not encouraging between July and September, last year. It said that the production had gone down compared with what was obtained during the previous quarter.

According to a report from Kano State, it said, a total of 753 sheep, 876 goats and 1,018 camels were imported into the country from the neighbouring countries.

A slight increase was also recorded in the number of head of cattle slaughtered during the same period as compared with the number recorded during the preceding quarter.

The report disclosed that prices of live animals have been on the increase since the beginning of 1978 and the trend has continued to be so.

Similarly, the prices of meat have continued to be on the increase in all the major towns in the country.

BRIEFS

POST-ELECTION CLASHES--The police have banned political campaigns and assembly in Sokoto State after reports of vandalism and molestations by some political parties. The state commissioner of police, Buba Fika, said in a statement that supporters of certain party which was successful in the recent elections and members of some other parties clashed. Members of the successful party were jubilating over their victory when the incident happened. The clashes occurred at Jega, Tambwal, Birni-Kebbi and Gusau Local Government areas. Dangerous weapons were freely used. The police, while warning the public against breaching the peace, appealed to traditional rulers, local authorities and party leaders to warn their subjects and supporters to be law-abiding. An eye-witness report said that at least two people were killed and many injured in one of the clashes. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Aug 79 p 32]

ARMY PROMOTIONS--Three senior army officers have been promoted to the rank of Major General. According to "SOJA" a news bulletin of the army, the officers are the Commandant of the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna, Brigadier Joseph Garba; the Quarter-Master General of the Nigerian Army, Brigadier George Innih, and the Director of the Army Medical Corps, Brigadier J. U. Ekong. Major General Garba who was formerly Nigeria's Commissioner for External Affairs became Commandant of the Defence Academy sometime last year. Major General Innih was the last Military Governor of Kwara State. He was also for sometime a Military Governor of Bendel State shortly after the present military administration took over in 1975. Major General Ekong, a medical practitioner is of the Medical Corps. Their promotions took effect from August 1. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Aug 79 p 13]

METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT--The Federal Meteorological Department has taken delivery of three powerful raecal transmitters estimated at a cost of 300,000 Naira. The equipment will help the department to receive a wider coverage of meteorological data from all parts of Africa and Europe. In an interview with the News Agency of Nigeria, the Assistant Director (Operations) of the department, Mr. J. M. Babalola said that three of such equipment had been installed at the Kano Forecast Station within the last two months. M. Babalola stated that arrangements were also being made to

install a computer and radar equipment for accurate forecasting at Ikeja and Kano before the end of this year. The cost of the equipment was put at 600,000 Naira. The assistant director explained that it was not feasible at the moment to give a weather forecast for a period of six weeks ahead because scientific knowledge had not advanced to that stage. "The best the department can do is a 24-hour forecast with a probable outlook for the following 24 hours," he said. He noted that the meteorological service would require about 100 synoptic stations for the size of a country like ours before any meaningful forecast could be issued. [Excerpts]
[Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Aug 79 p 2]

COMMODITY BOARDS--The Nigerian Tuber and Root Crops Board has been dissolved. According to Decree No. 30 just made known in Lagos, all the assets, funds and resources of the board have been transferred to the National Root Crops Production Company. The decree, therefore, amends the Commodity Board Decree 1977, thus conferring on the respective commodity boards the exclusive right to export processed and semi-processed products of their relevant commodities. The respective commodity boards conferred with the exclusive right to export processed and semi-processed products are the Nigerian Cocoa Board, the Nigerian Groundnut Board, the Nigerian Cotton Board the Nigerian Palm Produce Board, the Nigerian Rubber Board and the Nigerian Grains Board. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Aug 79 p 15]

AUSTRALIA SHIPPING SERVICE--A new shipping service between Australia and Nigeria was recently introduced by MEDAFRICA Line. The Nigerian agents are Panalpina World Transport Nigeria Limited of Apapa and Port Harcourt. An eight-week service has been planned covering Melbourne, Sydney, Lagos and Port Harcourt. The initial sailing, the "Murray Bell" is expected to carry general cargo as well as contaminated goods. Australia is a major world supplier of metals for industry and the first vessel will bring a large tonnage of steel wire to the country. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Aug 79 p 4]

SOKOTO, CALABAR AIRPORTS' STATUS--Sokoto and Calabar aerodromes are now to have customs, health and immigration officers for at least eight hours during a fixed period of the day. This followed the upgrading of the aerodromes under the Civil Aviation (Air Navigation) Regulations (Amendment) Order 1979. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 Aug 79 p 24]

MACHINETOOL INDUSTRY--The Federal Commissioner for Industries, Dr R.A. Adeleke, has said that Nigeria is determined to end its reliance on foreign countries for the supply and maintenance of her machines and tools. The establishment of a machine tools industry in the country by the Federal Government is therefore, a move to achieve that ambition. It will usher in a new era of accelerated progress in the industrial sector of Nigerian economy, he pointed out. Dr Adeleke said this in Oshogbo, while laying

the foundation stone of a ₦45 million machine tools industry jointly owned by the Federal Government and FMT of India. He remarked that the industry would bring a new indigeous capacity in machine building and maintenance in Nigeria. It will also provide gainful employment and create vast opportunities for the acquisition of much-needed skill. With our iron and steel project well underway, the machine tools industry should grow by leaps and bounds," he said. Dr Adeleye then listed products of the industry among which are power hacksaw, milling and shaping machines, pedestral grinder and press breaks. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Aug 79 p 5]

ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY--NEPA has spent about ₦92.1 million in the past one year in its efforts to boost power supply all over the country. First, it commissioned a double circuit 330 KV transmission line from Sapele to Lagos costing ₦33 million and another 330KV transmission line from Jebba-Kaduna-Kano costing ₦27 million. A third line costing ₦12.6 million stretches from Enugu-Nsukka Oturkpo-Yandev. It is about 252 kilometres long. Others are the ₦12.5 million Kano-Katsina and Kano-Hadejia 132 KV transmission lines including sub-stations which have been completed and commissioned. Another is the Benin-Okene-Ajaokuta and Enugu-Nsukka-Oturkpo Yandev 132KV lines commissioned late last year. The Sapele-Lagos line serves as an exit to power generated not only at Sapele but also Afam and Delta Power stations. It is expected that it will help to alleviate power problems in Lagos. The Jebba to Kaduna to Kano line was constructed to serve "as exit for power to be generated at Jebba and Shiroro Hydro-Electric Power stations. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 Aug 79 p 11]

PROTEST AGAINST SOUTH AFRICANS--The Nigerian delegation attending the 22nd biennial conference of the International Council of Women in Nairobi walked out of a luncheon on Tuesday, in protest against the presence of South African delegates. The luncheon was hosted by a nominated Kenyan MP, Mrs Eddah Gachukia, in honour of African participants at the two-week meeting. Perhaps the Nigerian action was belated, the conference had all but ended. The walk-out seemed nevertheless to have made considerable impact, at least in the intense public discussion it generated immediately, about a correct definition of Nairobi's attitude to the racist regime. Kenyan Government sources said 10 delegates from the racist enclave had been refused visas and turned back at the Jomo Kenyatta Airport before the start of the meeting. Apparently, the same rejected women, or another batch from Pretoria, managed to get in subsequently, in circumstances that immigration officials have been unwilling to explain. [Excerpts] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 Aug 79 p 32]

POPULATION ESTIMATE PROJECT--The Director of the National Population Bureau, Mr. F.J. Falodun, has said in Lagos that the Bureau was working on a scientific method of determining a reliable estimated population of Nigeria. The method, Mr. Falodun said, would involve a national demographic sample survey which is expected to be conducted in the next few months. He told an inaugural meeting of the population association of Nigeria held at the

bureau's office that it was hoped that the survey would derive "reliable estimates of the size and characteristics of our population as well as relevant vital rates." He explained that the rationale behind the survey was to use a less politically sensitive method of collecting demographic information in the country on a continuous basis until there is a successful census. Mr. Falodun also disclosed that the bureau was also developing a system for collecting data on marriages and various social indicators throughout the country. The bureau, he said, had good data on international migration which were being processed and analysed adding that it had completed compilation of a comprehensive bibliography of demographic research in Nigeria. Mr. Falodun welcomed the formation of the population association of Nigeria, saying it was long overdue. The meeting was attended by over 30 delegates from about seven states of the federation. The meeting adopted a constitution and elected National Officers--NAN [Text] [Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 22 Aug 79 p 8]

CS0: 4420

BILL TO DROP 'RHODESIA' IN OFFICIAL TITLE PLANNED

Salisbury SUNDAY MAIL in English 26 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

A BILL will be presented to Parliament, probably this week, changing the name of the country to Zimbabwe. A decision to drop Rhodesia from the official title was taken by Cabinet at its meeting last Tuesday.

A Government spokesman said last night the matter was now with a legislative committee headed by Mr Chris Anderson, the Minister of Justice.

"It is hoped to have the Bill before Parliament this week and to have the name of the country changed to Zimbabwe before the constitutional conference starts in London next month," the spokesman said.

The Cabinet decision was announced by the Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, when he addressed an amnesty meeting in Mucheke, Fort Victoria yesterday afternoon.

Bishop Munorewa was asked why the country was called Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

"I can tell you a decision has already been taken to drop the name Rhodesia," the Prime Minister said.

His announcement was greeted by loud cheers from a crowd estimated by Police to be 400.

The crowd huddled for shelter beneath a covered stand as torrential rain lashed the football stadium. The Prime Minister refused to cancel his engagement despite the thunderstorm, and spoke from an open platform wedged in a recessed balcony by a member of the Police.

Courage

He was flanked by the Government Chief Whip, Mr Chris Mhango, and the Deputy Speaker, Mr Chris Sakala.

Seven former terrorists who have taken advantage of the amnesty programme were introduced to the bishop. He shook each by the hand as he praised their courage.

Two of the men were captured during combats with the security forces. The other five returned of their own free will.

The bishop's meeting at Mucheke was exactly one week after terrorists threw stick grenades into the beerhall there, killing one man and injuring several others.

Earlier in the day, the Prime Minister addressed an amnesty meeting at Chiredzi.

Our Chiredzi correspondent reports that about half the audience of 300 walked out of the meeting when the bishop started to explain the amnesty campaign.

The bishop asked the public to pass on information about the amnesty campaign to terrorists and encourage them to return home in peace. He assured his audience that the Government would fulfil all the promises made during the election campaign, but should be given time to do this.

According to a Government spokesman, the Prime Minister said after the meeting it was not the first time that some of the audience had walked out of a meeting he was addressing at Chiredzi.

"This is something pre-arranged by political rivals," the Prime Minister said. "The last time it happened to me here was when I was explaining the March 3 Agreement."

"This is something done by our rivals for their own political ends, when in fact the amnesty programme should be above that level, for it is in the national interest."

SMITH PRESENCE AT LONDON TALKS DISCUSSED

Salisbury SUNDAY MAIL in English 26 Aug 79 p 14

[Editorial]

[Text]

FORMER Prime Minister Ian Smith said in South Africa on Friday that he would be prepared to withdraw from the Zimbabwe Rhodesia team at the constitutional talks if his presence would be a stumbling block.

We have in the past defended his right to continue to serve in Parliament and the Cabinet and to see the constitutional issue, involving recognition and the lifting of sanctions, through to the end.

Yet there is little he can do now that can not be done by some of his able party colleagues, without all the emotion which will undoubtedly be stirred up in the British capital if he goes.

Although more British people regard him as a hero than a villain it is already conceded there will be problems if he goes, both practical as well as diplomatic.

The British Government quite rightly left it to Bishop Abel Muzorewa to pick his own team, merely putting a limit on the number it would be prepared to host. It went even further and assured the former "rebel" leader of immunity from prosecution during the talks — although it is the terrorist leaders who should be prosecuted for crimes against humanity.

A big security operation will have to be mounted whether Mr Smith goes or not but his presence could make the task all that more difficult.

Will Mr Smith be a "stumbling block" at the talks. We would say no — and far less of a stumbling block than some of the others who will sit down at the conference table. But his presence is not vital: the delegation is one of national unity and the white voice need not be that of Mr Smith.

Bishop Muzorewa is often accused of being a Smith puppet. There is one sensible way to put and end to this lie.

CSO: 4420

SHONA WOMEN DESCRIBED AS 'MASTERS OF DIPLOMACY'

Salisbury SUNDAY MAIL in English 26 Aug 79 p 10

[Text] Anyone who believes that Shona women in the rural areas are always meek, downtrodden, backward and unsophisticated, leaving all decisions and business matters to their menfolk, should think again. Some of them can be very tough, forward-thinking cookies indeed.

It they don't like something they'll say so, often far more loudly than the men during a tribal discussion; and if they want to get their point across nobody can shut them up.

What's more, they always manage to do it within the strict bounds of tribal tradition, sitting separately from the men, letting the men speak first and always putting their complaints and requests (often demands) in the polite form of questions--proving that these "unsophisticated" women are masters of diplomacy.

I saw this type of concerted feminine diplomacy at work in a tribal trust land recently. It worked so well that it set the men, white as well as black back on their heels.

It was during an amnesty meeting when tribespeople had been called together to hear a Cabinet Minister and a Member of Parliament tell them about the amnesty offer and ask about any complaints the tribespeople might wish to air.

Choice

The people lives in a protected village, many from choica.

Like village people everywhere they had minor complaints to discuss. The visiting VIPs assured them these would be put right or explained why certain restrictions were necessary for their safety.

More questions came from the women than from the men.

Then one large brightly-dressed woman stood up to put her question. It was greeted with such a roar of approval from her fellow women and surprised faces and "aahs" from the men that I asked for it to be translated.

According to a Government official this tribal woman, wearing a caftan and turban, had said that many of the white farmers' wives she saw in the district all went armed, carrying pistols and rifles.

"What we women want to know is whether we, too, can carry these guns for our safety?" said this supposedly "unsophisticated" village patron.

She said that black women, just like their white sisters, needed weapons for their personal protection. They could learn to use them and apply for correct permits as well as whites. Would she be allowed to have a gun?

The official who translated her request smiled broadly.

"She's got a point," he said. "She is quite a big businesswoman in her own right in this area. She owns and runs several bottle stores around here."

CSO: 4420

BEITBRIDGE TRIBESMEN HELPED BY FARMERS

Salisbury SUNDAY MAIL in English 26 Aug 79 p 3

[Text]

Mail Correspondent

BULAWAYO.

THOUSANDS of Venda tribesmen are fleeing their traditional homes for the safety of ranches and farms in the Beitbridge and Gwanda districts and hundreds more are pouring into Bulawayo as refugees.

Many have sought refuge on a group of irrigated farms near Beitbridge. A spokesman for these farmers said there were 4 000 to 5 000 refugees concentrated on three farms but everyone was affected.

"These people have had a terrible time. They have come to us for protection and we and everybody else down here are doing our best to help them.

"They have nothing: just what they stand up in. They were hit by the drought and the food they did manage to grow has been eaten or stolen.

"The stores in their area have been closed and in any case they have nothing to buy the food with. These people are stockmen, but their cattle

have died or have been butchered or stolen by terrorists. They are desperate."

Each farmer employs a large staff and has built a protected village on his property and the refugees live in these villages as well.

"But we are bursting at the seams. One man normally has 1 000 people in his village. He now has 3 000."

The influx, from TTL to the west of Beitbridge, started about four or five months ago. The farmers fed and housed them and found them work picking cotton and citrus. But the harvesting season is coming to an end.

"We will continue feeding them," the spokesman said. "No one is going to starve in our district. But we could use help. Home Affairs and the Ministry of Health are doing everything they can to help us and we are very grateful, but they are short of money and staff.

DETERMINATION

"One farmer, when he put his request for a loan for the next season, asked for an extra \$5 000 to help these people. The request was refused, but it shows the determination of everybody down here."

The farmers accept they will have to look after the refugees for a long time. "They won't be able to plant this season which means it will be at least 18 months before they will be able to support themselves again.

"We have always had a good relationship with these people but it's a heavy burden for so few farmers."

The spokesman said that now the farmers were getting organised he was building a school. "I don't like young men hanging around with nothing to do."

TTL'S EXPERIENCE WOOD SHORTAGE

Salisbury SUNDAY MAIL in English 26 Aug 79 (no page given)

[Text]

A NEW survey of indigenous timber use shows that four of five sample tribal trust lands — stretching from Mrewa to southern Matabeleland — are having shortages of wood, sometimes severe.

The study, "Household Use of Woodland Resources in Rural Areas", is published this week by the Natural Resources Board in time for distribution at the Salisbury Show.

Written by Mr J. R. Whitlow, lecturer in geography at the University of Rhodesia, the study is part of a broader survey he is conducting on deforestation in rural areas.

The study considered the tribal trust lands of Mangwende in Mrewa district, Chiwundura near Gwelo, Ndanga near Fort Victoria, Semukwe, west of Gwanda and Maranda in Nuanetsi district.

All but Maranda had some degree of shortage of indigenous trees.

"It seems that there are shortages of all three commodities (firewood and building and fencing timber) in the tribal areas," Mr Whitlow said.

MOST ACUTE

He found that the lack of building timber was most acute. Fifty-one of 72 Africans who filled out questionnaires said that wood for construction was short in their areas.

Firewood was in short supply, according to 43 of the respondents. Fencing timber was less of a problem. Even so, 28 respondents reported moderate to severe shortages of wood for fencing.

Mr Whitlow found that the worst shortages of wood occurred in Mangwende and Chiwundura, where both human and livestock populations are dense. Shortages were beginning in Ndanga, especially of building timber, and Semukwe was "experiencing the initial stages of shortage of woodland resources".

Mr Whitlow noted that the average household in the five TTIs used at least 15 types of tree for firewood. An average of 11 woods were used for building, while 12 were used for fencing. Bark from six different trees was used for rope and twine, and 12 trees yielded medicines to the tribesman.

THREE DAYS

During the dry season the average household devoted nearly three days a week to the gathering of firewood.

"The task of collecting wood fuel is indeed an onerous one when it requires carrying a 30 kg bundle up 3 km, two to three times a week!" Mr Whitlow wrote.

He also cited a previously unreleased survey by the Forestry Commission which showed that while firewood was used mainly for cooking, it was also needed by TTL dwellers for heating.

The survey showed that in Chiwundura 64 percent of all firewood went for cooking, but a further 34 percent was used for heating. Only two percent was used for beer brewing and other purposes.

In the Mhondoro TTL (surveyed by the Forestry Commission), 50.3 percent of firewood was used for cooking and 19.3 for heating. Another 6.5 percent went on beer brewing and 15 percent to other uses.

Mr Whitlow noted that previously available data had confirmed his questionnaire results: that builders in the Mrewa area and Gwelo areas were under the greatest pressure from lack of trees.

Only 45 percent of all huts in Mrewa are made of pole and dagga, while 54.7 percent are of brick. In Gwelo 49.8 percent are of pole and dagga, and 48.8 percent are of brick.

In the Nuanetsi district 93.7 percent of huts are of pole and dagga and only 4.7 percent of brick.

Mr Whitlow also noted the use of tree fruits and roots as food and as medicine. Among those commonly used as sources of "muti" were the marula, musasa, intolwane and lippia.

In conclusion, Mr Whitlow suggested that present Government policy

of planting gum trees on the "desolate and denuded landscape of some tribal areas" may not do enough.

"The demand for wood fuel is possibly one of the most critical problems in the tribal areas," he wrote.

"It has been suggested that in time it will become a vital necessity to establish village or kraal woodlots (of fast-growing gum trees) in tribal areas to satisfy basic requirements for firewood and, to a lesser extent, building poles.

"However, attention must be drawn to the multiple use of woodland resources in tribal areas.

"These are equally important but, unfortunately, as in so many conservation problems, the solution to providing adequate 'natural products' for present and future generations are far more complex than merely planting non-indigenous trees, he wrote.

"Further research is necessary before possible solutions can be found. . . . Meanwhile, woodland resources are diminishing as population increases and the problems become greater in magnitude."

NEW PLAN TO HELP YOUTH CONSIDERED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

A NATIONAL youth organisation in Zimbabwe Rhodesia is being considered, the Minister of Manpower, Social Affairs, Youth and Rehabilitation, Senator Aaron Mutiti, said yesterday.

The war had created conditions where young people had been enticed or forced to align themselves with the "armed struggle", and many had left the country to become terrorists, while others became mujibhas, the Minister told a meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association in Harare, Salisbury.

Officials of his Ministry were discussing with voluntary organisations involved in youth work the possibility of forming a national youth movement.

"Young people enjoy challenge and a stimulating environment and in this regard I see their engagement in wholesome activities like sport, competition of all kinds, in work projects, like road and bridge building and opening new areas for settlement, as providing the necessary ideals, initiative and capacity to experiment," Dr Mutiti said.

The schemes suggested a combination of training and work projects and it was also envisaged that

with the establishment of new centres and clubs, a new study group programme would be introduced.

The Ministry of Education would take part in this part of the project, and had already done much exploratory work in the field. While the programme would be aimed at facilitating the training of young people and raising their standard of literacy, it would also be designed to provide formal education to secondary school level.

Because such programmes usually resulted in young people developing in an artificial world, it was intended that training and work schemes would be integrated back into society and the economy, by being linked to development projects creating work opportunities, Dr Mutiti said.

MAZAIWANA MAY RUN GOVERNMENT WHILE TALKS LAST

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Education, Mr Edward Mazaiwana, is expected to be appointed Acting Prime Minister before Bishop Murewa and his deputy, Dr Silas Mundawarara, leave to attend the constitutional conference in London next month, according to Government sources.

The appointment would be made by President Gubbins on the advice of the Prime Minister, and would be valid until revoked by the President on the Prime Minister's return.

The proposed constitutional conference at Lancaster House, starting on September 10, is officially expected to last a fortnight, but observers believe the British Government has underestimated the time needed to iron out the differences between the Government of National Unity and the external nationalist alliance.

Bishop Murewa this week announced his 12-man team for the crucial talks after a request that the size of the delegations be increased was turned down by the British Government.

Only five members of the 15-man Executive Council of Zimbabwe Rhodesia are expected to be left in the country during the London talks. All UANC or Rhodesian Front Ministers, they are: Mr Mazaiwana; Dr Aaron Mutiti, Minister of Manpower, Social Services, Youth and Rehabilitation; Mr Herbert Zimuto, Minister of Home Affairs; Mr Walter Mthimkhulu, Minister of Local Government and Housing; and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Bill Irvine.

The Minister of Transport and Power and of Posts, Mr P. K. van der Byl, will probably be in Austria for his wedding to Princess Charlotte of Lichtenstein. Neither wing of the external alliance has yet announced its team of six.

The British special envoy to Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Mr Derek Day said yesterday he had no immediate plans to fly to London before the conference, but he did not rule out a trip if it became necessary.

DESCENDANTS OF NDEBELE ARISTOCRATS COMMAND TOP POSTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 79 p 6

[Article by J. A. Hughes]

[Text]

THE proud claim made recently by Mr A. M. Khumalo, MP, of direct descent from Mzilikazi, founder of the Ndebele nation, calls to mind how present members of the old aristocratic ("Abezansi") Ndebele families have risen to positions of political power as their forebears did to military eminence when war was their trade.

For instance, consider the Ndiweni and Sithole clans.

The accepted histories tell us that when Mzilikazi Kumalo finally left the Transvaal in 1837 to find his promised land "round a flat-topped hill" far to the north, he divided his following into two groups.

He sent his heir Nkulumane and another son named Junga with the larger family group — the older warriors with their wives and children and cattle — direct to "the country of the Mambo".

Its 14 regiments were commanded by one Gundwane Ndiweni. (Junga came into history as Lobengula.)

Mzilikazi himself wandered further westwards, and then north. With him went eight regiments, all under the day-to-day command of the induna ("colonel") of the Amagogo regiment, Maqekeni Sithole.

Senator Chief Kayisa Ndiweni and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole come of most distinguished clans!

To continue the story: Gundwane found Mzilikazi's flat-topped hill. It was known to the locals as Domboromambo ("King's Rock") and was later renamed Ntshayesinduna ("Hill of the Chiefs") by the Ndebele.

ACCUSED

Unfortunately for Gundwane, he was accused of having plotted during Mzilikazi's long absence to make Nkulumane king in place of his father.

The Rev. Mtempe Kumalo claimed this to be a false report. But Gundwane and other notables paid the normal penalty for treason . . . though not, as some have claimed, by being thrown down the Ntshayesinduna precipice: there isn't one.

Another Ndiweni caught up in history was Manyewu, whom some historians blame for the suddenness of the 1893 confrontation at Fort Vic-

toria that inevitably led to the (equally inevitable) crushing of the Ndebele state.

But before the Victoria incident, Storry (in *The Shattered Nation*) has Manyewu as induna of the Mhlambandhlele regiment in 1883 capturing 15 000 head of cattle in a raid on the Baruauni of Lake Ngami in today's Botswana.

Be that as it may, in July 1893 Lobengula wrote a letter of peace to Captain Lendy of Fort Victoria and entrusted it to Manyewu.

For some reason Manyewu kept the letter until his hot-blooded escort, eager — like all the Ndebele regiments — to "wash their spears", had ensured that events would take the course they did.

Manyewu was still induna of the Mhlambandhlele ("Pioneers") in 1893, and the historical list of Ndebele regiments given by Summers and Pagden in their book *The Warriors* notes him also as induna of the Indushwe in 1890.

Other Ndiwenis who appear in that list are Manyoba, commander of the

Inhlanjwane; Mletshe of the Umqogo ("Bar of a gate") and of the Ujinga ("Reliable"); Tambo and Mhlambazi, in turn of the Uxaba ("Skirmishers"); Mhlipi of the Umbuyarwa ("Go away!").

It is a remarkable record of service in the army, one that not even the Khumalo clan can eclipse. But the Sithole saga has more human interest.

According to Storry, the first known Sithole broke away from his parent clan, then living among the Swazi peoples, and settled in modern Zululand.

It was his son Maqekeni who escorted Mzilikazi in the nation's final migration, and when Maqekeni died his son Gambo took over command of the Amagogo in 1885 and of the Igapa division, guarding the kingdom's western border.

Gambo must have been quite a character. It is said that at one time he went into exile until suspicion of an affair with one of Lobengula's wives had blown over.

He married at least one of Lobengula's daughters — Storry says five — and rose to general's rank.

Despite the general suspicion that (like Manyewu Ndiweni) he had never quite accepted the half-Swazi Lobengula as rightful king on his grey horse he stuck by Lobengula in his troubles, and surrendered only when the pursuit by Forbes was called off.

MYSTERIOUS

Having surrendered, as a man of honour he refused to join in the 1896 uprising.

Other Sitholes whose names appear in the Ndebele army lists as battalion commanders include Matabe of the Ibiati ("Thick bush") and Ngubo of the Amatsheve, which was connected with the somewhat mysterious Amavene regiment.

But while Maqekeni Sithole was escorting Mzilikazi in his wanderings his uncle — his father's elder brother —

had joined Boshangane when that warlord took his people north after his paramount chief Zwile and the ndwendwe federation (to which Mzilikazi originally belonged) had been destroyed by Chaka.

Boshangane established his Gaza empire ("the Shangaans") on the upper Sati valley, reaching from Manica to the sea, and Cary claims that by the time Rhodes was seeking a route to Beira the Portuguese were existing in Mozambique on sufferance.

The Portuguese finally broke Boshangane's successor Gungunyana and his people scattered. Among them were members of the Sithole clan, one of whom trekked to Bulawayo, where he married.

He was back with his Ndebele cousins, reunited with the Khumalos and the Gumedes, the Ndiwenis and the Sigwas and the other Abenansi families. And at Nyamandhlovu his son Ndabamengi was born.

Other political names of the present that raise fighting echoes from the past include Mthimkhulu (and the elder spelling Mtimkhulu), Sigwa, Sibanda and Nkomo.

The Mtimkhulu is one of the most interesting clans. It is not listed as an Ndebele "isibongo" by Mtonke Kumalo, and Summers and Pagden state it is Zulu.

At any rate, one Halimani Mtimkhulu was appointed by Lobengula as induna of the first regiment raised in his reign, the crack imbuso.

Despite that the regiment's nickname of Ishwata ("Heavy Drinkers") his training bore fruit, for in the battle of Bembezi ("Igodada") of the 1893 war it made four separate charges against Willoughby's machineguns and was unbroken at the end, although losing 700 and more of its original 1 000 men.

NOTABLE

Two Sigwas come in the historical list as regimental commanders — Maqundela and Ngabeni of the Impeti ("Fleet of foot").

The achievements of the Sibanda and Nkomo were even more notable in their way, for they were not of the original stock. They were Abenhi or Abetjahl — their "isibongo" appear in Mtonke Kumalo's lists of both castes — and the Ndebele were out-and-out snobs as far as birth was concerned.

In 1893 one Nkantiwe Sibanda took over the regiment that had become Lobengula's bodyguard, the wumbuyarwa, from Mhlipi Ndiweni.

And Ranger names an Nkomo as having been given the Ujinga from Mletshe Sithole after Lobengula's death.

And finally, above politicians, President Gumedes himself.

The first mention of that clan comes in 1826, among a great band of the Ndwendwe people who fled to Mzilikazi from Chaka's wrath.

They took the place in the new nation due to their birth and prowess: Marwa Gumedes became induna of the Amavene, Mfokazana of the Ithlwane ("Bat") and Marwi of the Ingqoko ("Conqueror").

Their position in the top rank is clear, for Neville Jones's book *My Friend Kumalo* has a photograph of Pitipiti Gumedes, one of Lobengula's queens.

And now the present head of the Gumedes clan has attained a rank equal — in modern terms — to that of Pitipiti's husband: leader of his nation.

BITTERNESS PUNCTUATES ASSEMBLY DEBATE ON KILLING OF AUXILIARIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 79 pp 1, 8

[Text] Bitter exchanges occurred between Members of the UANC and ZANU when the House of Assembly resumed its debate yesterday on a ZANU motion deploring the recent killing of 183 auxiliaries.

At times, interjections rose to a crescendo, and on three occasions during a speech by the Rev. [name indistinct] Sithole the Speaker, Mr John Chirimani, intervened to order Members to allow ZANU to be heard.

In a clash with Mr Sithole, the Prime Minister, Bishop Munorewa, said blame for the deaths of 183 ZANU auxiliaries, killed in two clashes with regular forces at Gokwe and Nyamaropa on July 18 and 20, must be directed at ZANU itself, in a report.

"We know that in this case condemnation must be levelled against the ZANU leaders whose aim is to disease and kill democracy which is the life blood of our nation.

"What happened at Nyamaropa and Gokwe was mutiny inspired by the disease carriers I have referred to.

"It was the criminal elements within the auxiliaries which attacked the security forces by blindly following the orders given them by their ZANU leaders."

The bishop hit out at Mr Phineas Sithole, the ZANU Member who introduced a private motion condemning the auxiliaries' deaths and calling both for a commission of inquiry and the immediate dismissal of the Commander of Combined Operations Lieut-General Peter Walls.

"If he was not living in a democratic country such as ours under Christian leadership, he would have disappeared like Mr and Mrs Masangama — for-

mer publicity secretary of ZANU — who were made to disappear by people living here today who are intent upon acting in the same manner as the Russians.

The bishop said he had been shocked by an American analyst's recent remark that it was unlike an African leader for the bishop not to lock up his political opponents, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Mr James Chikerema, leader of the Zimbabwe Democratic Party.

"The answer is that we have so far tried to be as democratic as we can, until we are forced otherwise."

The bishop said "The Honourable Member (Mr Phasas Sithole) must be told that if Mugabe and Nkomo were standing where I am today, he and his entire party leadership would probably be either behind bars, fenced in, or in exile, or in their graves."

"We know too, that if his party stood where I am now, most of us would be in the same place as Mr Mazangoma."

MUTINOUS

The Prime Minister also dismissed a suggestion by Mr Chikerema, whose party rejected the call for General Walls' removal but supported a commission of inquiry, that "The security forces should have been 'patient'. Let me remind him that it was the security forces who were shot at first."

"There was not a precipitate action. Never have I heard it suggested that a soldier or commander should exercise patience when coming under fire from a rebellious and mutinous element."

He told the House "I would make the point in the strongest possible terms that our re-orientation and retraining programme (for auxiliaries) has been carried out smoothly and satisfactorily in six other areas of the country; in these districts not one drop of blood was shed."

The bishop said he

agreed with many of the points made in debate by Mr Henry Elsworth (RF Midlands) but not with his contention that the ZANU auxiliaries had been left in a "political vacuum", without guidance from the ZANU leadership after ZANU lost the election and boycotted Parliament.

Against a cry of "It must be banned", from the UANC backbench, the Prime Minister said ZANU gave the auxiliaries instructions not to support the Government of National Unity. The ZANU leaders misled those who died by saying they would not accept the results of the April election—"It is this leadership that must be condemned and it is on their hands that the blood of the unfortunate victims rests. We must condemn the disease which infects our people with atrocities in the most brutal fashion — intimidation — robbery — torture — mutilation — rape — murder and extortion."

He rejected a claim by Mr Sithole that the auxiliaries had been unarmed, or that it was normal to hold an inquiry into mutiny.

The bishop said he had last Saturday visited Nembudzi, scene of one of the clashes, and people had come forward to tell him how jubilant they were to have been "saved".

The ZANU leader sat impassive while the bishop delivered his attack. Earlier, he had put forward the ZANU case in the face of many hostile interjections.

Mr Sithole rejected the proposed UANC amendment to the ZANU motion to change the motion to deplore not the killings but the atrocities committed by ZANU auxiliaries. Mr Sithole said the amendment would in effect "kill" the ZANU motion.

Whatever crimes the auxiliaries were alleged to have committed, said Mr Sithole, it had been the duty of the Police to bring them to court.

Mr Sithole said he did not intend to dwell on the facts of "this ugly massacre" but on very fundamental principles of human life and justice.

Mr Elijah Nyandoro (UANC, Manicaland) interjected: "They were not massacred but killed in fighting".

Backed by cries of "shame" from his ZANU colleagues, Mr Sithole said the ZANU auxiliaries were shot, loaded into lorries and dumped in mass graves and burned after being covered with chemicals.

"When the murder of the 183 auxiliaries took place it was followed by a killing rampage. Un-defended men, women and children met their fate that day."

Mr Sithole said he was terribly worried by fundamental principles of protection of human life which had been violated

and must not now be forgotten by the House. General Walls had been given orders to take the lives of members of the forces who had returned to civil administration as an area which had been under terrorist control for three years.

Mr Sithole said the burning of the auxiliaries, bodies violated all customary morality and must be condemned unreservedly.

There were many contradictions in what the Prime Minister had said and what had been advanced by UANC Members had been coloured by their imagination.

It was neither irresponsible nor crazy, as his critics claimed, to call for the dismissal of General Walls. He said that Cecil John Rhodes, Richard Nixon and John Vorster had all been forced out of office for improper exercises of power.

He also denied that General Walls' contribution to the defence of the country gave him any immunity from criticism, any more than those who had contributed to achieving black rule were immune.

THE Leader of the House, Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Ernest Bulke, yesterday gave notice that on Tuesday he would move the suspension of standing orders over the automatic adjournment of the House at 6.55 p.m.

It is understood that the House intends to sit late into the night next week to try to complete Committee of Supply consideration of the estimates before Ministers are called away to attend the London conference.

The 1945 Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal had established that no man could vindicate his action by claiming he was obeying orders, and the Prime Minister could not lawfully instruct Ministers to violate the ethics of their professions.

A storm of protest arose when Mr Sibbels told the House it would not be dominated by blacks if it were not for ZANU, and the speaker again intervened: "It is absolutely disgusting to heckle another Honourable Member towards the end of his speech."

Mr Sibbels said: "This is not a matter of cheap politics, this is a matter which concerns life and death. Tomorrow we may have a black commander and he may use this precedent to order the killing of whites. We must protect the whites themselves."

Mr Ellsworth accused Mr Sibbels and his party of "making political capital" out of the tragedy. He said ZANU was largely to blame for what happened to "those young people" because the party left a political vacuum when it boycotted Parliament.

The party, he said left the auxiliaries without any political guidance. What ZANU was now doing, Mr Ellsworth said, "bordered on the worst hypocrisy".

He said he was speaking the views of his staff on his farm in the Midlands who had been affected by this tragedy. He said ZANU should have told its auxiliaries to support the Government of National Unity.

INFLUENCE

Mr James Dravo (ZANU, Midlands) did not believe all the men killed had behaved in the manner described by the Prime Minister. A few might have, he said, and should have been dealt with in the courts of law.

The Prime Minister should have used the influence of Mr Sibbels to bring the auxiliaries in question to order. He pointed out that a similar tactic had been used with auxiliaries in Sakh North TFL last year and they complied with orders after the ZANU leader addressed them.

He did not accept the argument that the auxiliaries were being regrouped for training. In his opinion, this was designed to destroy the structure of ZANU and leave the UANC structure.

Mrs Beatrice Muthaa (UANC, Mashonaland East) said it would be "a waste of public money" to set up a commission of inquiry. She said these auxiliaries were "fooled" by ZANU and might have been told that ZANU was going to form its own government.

Mr Dennis Divaris, (UP Kopje) defended UANC action taken by General Wally because he was only carrying out orders from above. If he had refused, Mr Divaris said, this would have been an act of rebellion against the Prime Minister's order.

He reminded the House that he had spoken against the formation of auxiliaries and said now his fears had been confirmed by what had happened.

Ammunition

Mr Enoch Dumbutshena (ZDP, Mashonaland East) believed that the motion before the House was one of great importance "because it reflects inside and outside the country the degree of responsibility we hold and share for the welfare of the people of this country. It also is important because it provides ammunition for our enemies."

Mr Dumbutshena did not support the latter part of the motion which called for the dismissal of General Walls. He said the Prime Minister had taken responsibility for the action, and it was "unreasonable and unthinkable that this House should entertain the expulsion of an officer carrying out commands given by the Government."

Mr Dumbutshena agreed with Mr James Chikerema (ZDP, Mashonaland West) that there should have been a "little cautious treatment of the auxiliaries."

He said that as a consequence of the killings there were many rumours circulating. These could be dispelled only by "setting up an impartial body of men of integrity, to assess the evidence before them."

The debate was interrupted by the automatic adjournment and the House rose.

CSO: 4420

EIGHT TO CONTEND REID-DALY INVASION OF PRIVACY CLAIMS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 79 p 7

[Text] All eight members or former members of the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Army intend to defend claims totalling \$53,000 against them by the Commanding Officer of the Selous Scouts, Lieutenant Ron Reid-Daly for alleged invasion of his privacy.

The Registrar of the High Court said yesterday the people concerned had notified him of that intention. Three firms of city attorneys are involved in the action.

The main defendant and a former Commander of the Army, Lieut-General John Hickman, is being represented by Messrs Gill, Godionton and Gerrans, said Mr Allen Mollatt, who is handling General Hickman's affairs, yesterday.

The Ministry of Defence is being represented by Mr Terry Scott, of Surgey, Pittman and Kerswell.

The Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, is also being sued "jointly and severally" with each of the defendants in his capacity as Minister of Defence and Combined Operations.

Colonel Reid-Daly is claiming damages of \$20,000 from General Hickman or the Minister of Defence and Combined Operations.

Acting for Colonel Reid-Daly is Mr Robin Hartley, of Coghlan, Welsh and Guest.

The action instituted by Colonel Reid-Daly is getting under way as the authorities have received his letter of resignation from the Army.

There is no official confirmation that he intends to resign--like other officers, he must give three months' notice--but it has been confirmed by well-placed sources.

The Army could turn down the resignation or Colonel Reid-Daly could retract it, but neither of these courses is thought likely.

Documents lodged last week with the General Division of the High Court allege that a "bugging device" was planted secretly in Colonel Reid-Daly's office at Inkomo Garrison in August last year to monitor telephone conversations.

They further allege that between August last year and the end of January personal documents belonging to Colonel Reid-Daly were "surreptitiously removed from his office safe and copied."

They also say that during the same period the Colonel's movements and activities were watched, unknown to him.

The documents giving the allegations and supporting the claims for damages say the actions of the defendants were carried out wrongfully and with intent to injure, and constituted an attack on Colonel Reid-Daly's dignity and an invasion of his privacy.

They say this injured him in his dignity and reputation both personally and as a professional soldier.

The other members or former members of the security forces who are being sued are: Colonel J. L. Redfern, Director of Military Intelligence; Major Robert Reith, Director of the Military Police; Major J. D. Desfountain, Director of Army Counter-Intelligence; Major John Maltas, who was also attached to the Selous Scouts; Warrant Officer II D.E.W. Croucamp and Colour Sergeant K. D. Thomas, who were both members of the Selous Scouts.

The latter two have now left the army.

Claims against the seven range from \$10,000 to \$2,000.

Once the defendants have filed their pleas with the High Court a date for the hearing will be set.

In March this year General Hickman was ordered to retire from the army by the then Ministers of Defence, Mr Hilary Squires and Mr Noel Mukono. No reasons were given for this action.

In May an application to the High Court by General Hickman for permission to take action against the then Acting President was postponed and no future date was set.

But yesterday, General Hickman said it was now "on the cards" that this action would go ahead.

Last month, a court martial, which sat for five days, found Colonel Reid-Daly guilty of insubordination and ordered a reprimand, the minimum sentence which could be imposed.

He is to appeal against the conviction.

VAN DER BYL PROMISES NOT TO SUE AUTHOR

Salisbury SUNDAY MAIL in English 26 Aug 79 p 6

[Text]

Sunday Mail Reporter

A PROMISE not to sue the author of a controversial book about Zimbabwe Rhodesia was made by Mr P. K. van der Byl, Minister of Transport and Power and of Posts, when he attended a literary party held in Salisbury.

The Minister figures frequently in a newly published book, "A Short Thousand Years", written by a Salisbury-based, Welsh-born political science lecturer and author, Mr Paul Moorcraft. The hardcover edition now on sale is published by Galaxie Press.

The Minister told the gathering of writers, publishers, booksellers and Press that attending "literary soirées" was a new experience for him. His usual interests lay in other directions.

"I have not yet read the book. But Mr Moorcraft told me what he has written about me and asked if I might sue him. I said I would not do so. Having, promised, I am now bound to keep my word," said Mr van der Byl, to applause from the gathering.

ESTURE

Mr Moorcraft said he appreciated the Minister's sporting gesture in attending the party and saying he would not take legal action.

In the book Mr van der Byl is described, among other things, as being a "prime exponent of the Biggles style of rhetoric" prevalent in the Rhodesian Front party.

He is said to have "eloquently put his foot in it" on one occasion and on another, to have talked of "holding out" in Zimbabwe Rhodesia until the Carter era in America passed.

There are references to many other prominent people, including the former Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, his wife Janet and to startling behind-the-scenes political moves.

There is a reference to Lord Carrington, then the British shadow Foreign Minister with the Conservative opposition, in connection with Dr Eschel Rhoodie and the "Muldergate" scandal.

'BAZAAR'

A chapter headed "The South African Connection" deals with the pressures applied to Mr Ian Smith by the then South African Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, and the corruption of the "arms bazaar" in both countries.

It quotes an arms dealer as saying: "They're just like the other Africans. They all want to get their money out (to Switzerland)."

It touches on Mrs Smith's connections in South Africa and property she owns in that country, quotes hitherto unpublished details of the Calcutta political negotiations in 1976 with Kissinger and the South African Government "putting the squeeze" on the then Rhodesian leaders.

The author discloses details about South Africa's determination to pressure Rhodesia into accepting a black government.

A former Deputy Minister in the Rhodesian Front Government, Mr Ted Sutton-Pryce, is quoted as saying in 1976 after the South African betrayal that "Vorster is the bad guy. The reason for the RF failure (in agreeing to majority rule) was because of pressure put on Rhodesia . . . 50 percent of the Rhodesian defence bill was paid by South Africa up to June."

The author says that at one stage in 1976 Mr Smith considered "appealing to the South African public over Vorster's head but did not have enough time".

DEALING

There is page after page of blunt disclosures of political wheeling and dealing, starting from the 1965 declaration of unilateral independence,

covering the "Tiger" and "bearious" disasters and ending right up to the present renewed "talks" negotiations.

It is admirably indexed and researched, backs up conclusions with factual details and is couched with a brisk, occasionally cynically amusing style which makes for memorable reading.

There is plenty of criticism of journalists and the "meek" Press who dealt with the long saga from UDI down to today.

CSO: 4420

RHODESIA

BRIEFS

VUMBA MAN KILLED--Combined Operations Headquarters reports the murder by terrorists of Mr Henry Austin Norman May, who was 52 and married with two children. He was killed in an attack on his home in the Vumba yesterday morning. Our Umtali correspondent reports that Mr May was working on the roof of his house when the terrorists appeared. They ordered him to come down and when he was on the ground he ran for the house telling his wife Marjorie to contact the Police on the agricultural system. Before she could do so Mr May was shot. Meanwhile, Mrs May locked herself in a bedroom and raised the alarm. The communique also reports that terrorists have murdered six civilians. Three of them have been identified as Mr Mondonini Goliat, Mr Takaindsa Mudurucha and Mr Nduna Ndhlovu, all killed in separate incidents. Security forces have killed 14 terrorists, six terrorist collaborators and two stock thieves. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 79 p 1]

MR SIDIS SMITH'S BIOGRAPHER--The biography, Smith of Rhodesia, has led to a civil action in which a former Rhodesian Front MP, Rodney Guy Swaine Simmonds, is suing Cape Town author Mr Matthew White and publisher Mr Don Nelson for damages of R10,000. An application by Mr White in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, on Thursday for further particulars of Mr Simmonds' claim was postponed by consent and will be heard at a later date. Mr Simmonds is opposing the application. Mr Simmonds' claim results from certain references to him in the biography. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 79 p 7]

CRACKDOWN ON RUSTLING--"Operation Bulldog," a determined effort to crack down on stock theft in the Belingwe, Wedza, Nuanetsi and other areas around Fikeldoorn, is being carried out by cattle tracking teams in the district. So far the operation seems to be proving its worth. Last week an Fikeldoorn magistrate, Mr M. Brown, sentenced 13 stock thieves from the Nuanetsi area to nine years' jail each for stock theft. Three juveniles from the same area were convicted and sentenced to eight cuts each for collaborating with stock thieves and 43 people were convicted of receiving stolen meat and each jailed for two years. Four people from the Wedza area were each jailed for two years for receiving stolen meat. [Text] [Salisbury SUNDAY MAIL in English 26 Aug 79 p 7]

KOMSOMOL DELEGATION SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Sao Tome REVOLUCAO in Portuguese 1 May 79 p 5

[Excerpts] The signing of a protocol on cooperation and friendship between the delegation from the JMLSTP [Sao Tome and Principe Youth Liberation Movement] and that of the Leninist Komsomol [Communist Youth League] marked the conclusion of the visit paid to our country by a Soviet youth delegation.

The delegation from the Leninist Komsomol and the USSR's Youth Organizations Committee, which visited Sao Tome and Principe from 13 to 20 April of this year, at the invitation of the JMLSTP, was headed by Comrade Valeriy Sidorov, a member of the Komsomol Central Committee.

According to a joint communique which was distributed at the end of the talks between the two delegations, both sides undertook an extensive, detailed exchange of information regarding their activities, and explored the possibilities for cooperation in various areas.

During its stay in our country, the KOMSOMOL delegation held important conversations with a delegation from our organization headed by Comrade Homero Salvaterra, a member of the Managing Committee and head of its Department of Foreign Relations.

Also during the course of that delegation's visit to our country, the JMLSTP held several activities, prominent among which we might cite the opening of a photographic exhibit entitled "In Lenin's Country." The Soviet delegation was received, on a courtesy call, by the members of the MLSTP [Sao Tome and Principe Liberation Movement] and the JMLSTP, and made several contacts with workers from the ceramic factory, CETO [expansion unknown] and the Agua Ize agricultural and livestock enterprise, in order to observe at close hand the activities being carried out in those production units.

2909

CSO: 4401

RIGHTWINGERS CHALLENGE GOVERNMENT SPEAKERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Aug 79 p 12

[Text]

A CONCERTED effort is being made by several groups of Rightwingers to challenge Government MPs at public meetings on controversial issues, such as the sports policy, power sharing and the Government's other envisaged policy adaptations.

Mr Louis Le Grange, MP for Potchefstroom and Minister of Police, was the first Nat MP called upon to "clarify Government policy".

Mr Le Grange addressed a public meeting on Monday night at Potchefstroom, arranged by the Rightwing movement, where a number of prominent members of the so-called "Connie Mulder faction," the HNP and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, were present.

The "movement" apparently considers the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) as its police force.

I was told yesterday by an informed source the Potchef-

stroom meeting was the first of about 15 considered meetings and that "further similar meetings" are likely to follow soon.

About 700 people attended Mr Le Grange's meeting, but according to Mr Le Grange most of the questions put to him were "typical HNP questions".

Mr Le Grange said he gave the straight answers. He admitted there was integration in sport but said it was to the benefit of all in the country.

At the meeting, Mr Le Grange explained that the Government's sports policy, as spelled out by Mr Punt Janson, the Minister of Sport, did not differ from the policy accepted by the Federal Council of the NP and by NP congresses in 1976.

The Federal Council has decided that decisions on mixed sport should be left to sport administrators, even down to primary school level.

Mr Le Grange confirmed his 1977 view that mixed sport is for adults and not for children.

FLEUR DE VILLIERS EVALUATES BOTHA PERFORMANCE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 12 Aug 79 p 15

[Article by Fleur de Villiers]

[Excerpt]

No one yet quite knows what makes Mr Botha run, except that he is a man in a hurry to put his own stamp on the premiership, who understands the workings of power and who is possessed by the idea that South Africa must change to stay alive.

It is a concept he absorbed through the years as Minister of Defence and in the constant company of generals who told him that survival was more important than apartheid and that South Africa needed the loyalty of all its citizens, black and white to survive.

They were not interested in the fine print of Nationalist policy.

But they were obsessed by something they called "total strategy", which meant involving every group and every sector in the survival struggle.

For Mr Botha who, unlike his Nationalist predecessors in office, is less of an Old Testament prophet freshly down from the mountain with the tablets of Nationalist law and more of a thoroughly modern technocrat with a management plan under his arm, the army philosophy was to prove irresistible.

And if that meant tossing the old dog-eared National-

ist rule book out of the window, so be it, and Upington, where he told an astonished South Africa that Government policy was neither sacred nor immutable, was the place to do it.

It was an act of courage for a man who can rely only on the divided loyalty of his party, whose first months in power were dogged and clouded by the Information scandal and whose authority is threatened by a simmering revolt in the Transvaal.

But Mr Botha was not rushing in unprepared where earlier Nationalist angels had feared to tread.

In the first months of his premiership, he used his power to despatch opponents to the oblivion of the Senate, diplomacy and other areas of retirement.

His Cabinet hatchings and dispatchings, the axing of Jimmy Kruger, the departure of Louwrens Muller and the cavalier treatment meted out to Andries Treurnicht, displayed a cool ruthlessness unequalled by any of his predecessors and it reduced his party to stunned disbelief.

There were mutterings of revolt but, by the time the smoke had cleared and the mutterers had rubbed their eyes, the fight was over.

His opponents were in the

wilderness, PW was in command and there were few left with the courage to challenge him.

But Mr Botha was not content to leave it there.

Following the national strategy book to the letter, he elevated the National Security Council, a hybrid collection of a few select Cabinet Ministers and Army and Police generals supported by its own effective bureaucracy, to the most important body in the country.

The council operates under the Prime Minister.

In marked contrast to his predecessors, who treated private enterprise with the suspicion bred of decades of Afrikaner socialism and who told recalcitrant academics to return to their books, Mr Botha set about assiduously wooing the private sector and co-opting the professors.

The results have been startling.

Academics are too busy these days arguing their solutions in smoke-filled Government committee rooms to debate the issues in public.

Businessmen, charmed to find themselves suddenly loved and wanted after all those years in the cold, have become his staunchest allies.

The network of powerful alliances that stretches far beyond the National Party caucus is complete.

His second weapon is momentum.

Verkrampies in the National Party with their fingers on the trigger are itching for a stand-up fight with the man who seems determined to turn their world upside down.

The trouble is they can't catch him and are reduced to sniping from the sidelines while he creates new policy and a new reality which will eventually make their opposition appear an irrelevant betrayal.

The third weapon in his armoury is his espousal of Christianity.

In Nationalist circles where no symbol is left unturned Mr Botha's Upington exegesis of the true meaning of Christian Nationalism is regarded as a master-stroke which has deprived Dr Treurnicht of his strongest card.

Andries, they say, can no longer claim to have the corner on Christianity.

Moreover, Mr Botha's version of an inclusive Christian Nationalism has changed the ground rules.

Dr Treurnicht's exclusive Afrikaans Christian Nation-

alism is now seen as old-fashioned and out of date.

Key

Indeed, a state, rather than a tribal, nationalism including South Africans of all colours and based on common values rather than colour difference, is said by his hopeful admirers to be the key to Mr Botha's philosophy of survival — if so linear a man can be said to have a philosophy.

For it is Mr Botha's deeds rather than his thoughts which have left his party colleagues breathless and bewildered and his opponents in other parties with a dwindling wardrobe of policy clothes.

In 10 brief months he has:

- Poisoned the wells of apartheid by accepting the major recommendations of the Wiehahn and Riekert reports.

- Tossed the National Party's constitutional plan into the melting pot.

- Virtually relegated the 1936 Land Act to the scrapheap and demanded meaningful homeland consolidation.

- Given Dr Piet Koornhof his head and allowed him to reveal a Nationalist cen-

gress decision on Crossroads and to "legalise" the position of the "illegal" black worker.

- Established through a more than symbolic visit to the homelands, an understanding with homeland leaders.

- Announced and pursued a policy of a Southern African constellation of states which, Nationalists assert, must grow from an economic alliance into a formal political confederation.

- Promised urban blacks a seat at that table.

- Launched a revolution in the public service to make it leaner, more efficient — and more amenable to his will.

- Deprived the Nationalist congresses of their power by openly stating his determination and his right to change policy without them.

Meanwhile, as his party colleagues wait nervously for the next instalment in the adventures of PW, due to open at the Natal NP congress next Wednesday, they have stopped asking plaintively: "Is nothing sacred?"

After 10 months with Action Man they know the answer.

No.

STUDY SHOWS URBAN GUERRILLA WARFARE INCREASING

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 12 Aug 79 p 12

[Article by Melanie Yap]

[Text] URBAN guerrilla warfare in South Africa appears to be escalating and has already reached "the proportions of a low intensity civil war", says Johannesburg political scientist Mr Glenn Moss.

He has reached this conclusion after a study of recent political trials.

His 288-page review includes 30 case studies of trials that took place after the riots of 1976 and this week he described the impressions left by some of the voices from the dock.

□ □ □

"In many of the statements from accused appearing on charges under the Terrorism Act, the Internal Security Act and Suppression of Communism, I was struck by a sense of desperation."

They made it clear they saw no constructive avenues of political expression for themselves.

They cannot identify with white political parties, with the homelands or any legally existing black groups.

"Once convicted and sentenced to lengthy jail terms, very rarely is a sense of remorse expressed. Many don't try to deny what they have done. The level of idealism is high and despite the appearance of racialism in our society, it is amazing how many have expressed a commitment to non-racialism."

"Their opposition appears to be to the system of power relations in South Africa, not black against white," Mr Moss said.

Mr Moss, 29, who is doing research work and studying for a masters degree in political science, is a former president of the University of the Witwatersrand Students Representative Council.

In the introduction to his book he

says only a thorough restructuring of all aspects of South African society — the economy, political structures and practices, ideology and culture — could remove the root causes of conflict.

Detailing the escalation of conflict, he says in the five months between November 1977 and March 1978 South Africans experienced 20 incidents involving bomb blasts, in police raids, increasing numbers of arms caches have been found.

This year South African jails hold about 600 prisoners convicted under security legislation and last year police estimated at least 4 000 people who had fled South Africa were in guerrilla training camps abroad.

Political trials provided one of the sources for investigating the nature and extent of opposition within South Africa, he said.

Four major kinds of opposition emerged in different trials — politicising activity through pamphleteering, riot attacks, recruitment of people for military training and actual guerrilla activities, he said.

□ □ □

The study suggests that a majority of South Africans, predominantly black, are so frustrated with the present political situation that they are prepared to fight a war over who governs South Africa.

"The riots were expressing a very serious social discontent and the State appeared unable to cope with it, or respond in any constructive way. Reforms since then did not meet up to grievances."

"It appeared that for most people participation in those riots was a revelation. In a way it de-emphasised a fear of violent activity," he said.

CABINET FACES DECISION SOON ON BOPHUTHATSWANA CONSOLIDATION

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 12 Aug 79 p 2

[Article by Fleur de Villiers]

[Text]

THE first major step towards Mr P W Botha's dream of a constellation of Southern African states will be taken within the next few weeks when the Cabinet decides whether to consolidate BophuthaTswana into one homeland.

This — the first step in a radical consolidation plan to prepare the way for the "constellation" — would entail:

- The drastic redrawing of borders between South Africa and BophuthaTswana.
- The incorporation of thousands of ha of white farmland into the black state.
- A radical departure from the Government's former adherence to the 1936 Land Act as a basis of land apportionment.
- The conversion of BophuthaTswana — in the view of some Nationalists — into a buffer state between South Africa and a long stretch of Botswana border.

Such radical and rapid consolidation is regarded by Government strategists as the key to the constella-

tion plan, the Sunday Times was told this week. Other radical moves are likely to follow.

Nationalist sources also believe that the main purpose of Mr Botha's visit to KwaZulu this week was to discuss a "deal" with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi which would secure his participation in the constellation. Part of the deal could involve an agreement on Richards Bay.

Government sources later described the meeting between the two men as "very successful".

The importance of consolidation to Government thinking is underlined by the presence of General Magnus Malan, one of the Prime Minister's key advisers, a member of the National Security Council and the architect of the "total strategy concept", on the Consolidation Commission which met in Pretoria this week to discuss the BophuthaTswana plans.

Dramatic

"We're not talking about peanuts," a Government strategist said this week.

"We will need the co-operation of all South Africans if consolidation is to work and if dramatic slices of land are to be given away.

"But it and the whole constellation plan to which it is the key is essential to South Africa's security".

Farther in the future, Nationalist planners see the possible amalgamation of Botswana and BophuthaTswana, the Swazi homeland with Swaziland and a greatly expanded Qua Qua with Lesotho as a "sweetener" in the drive towards a Southern African alliance of states.

The constellation plan, which casts its net much further than the former protectorates, involves a customs union, a set of bilateral and multilateral agreements, including possibly a common marketing policy for the raw materials of the region and a regional council and bureaucracy.

Eventually it is hoped that it will evolve, along the lines of the EEC into a confederation of states with its own parliament.

At the moment however, it will simply amount to "economic power-sharing" between interdependent,

self-governing states.

An indication of Government thinking on homeland consolidation and the extent to which it has departed from the doctrinaire approach of the M C Botha years were recent statements that white farmers should be encouraged to remain in black homelands to provide employment opportunities to homeland blacks.

If the Cabinet accepts a unified Bophutha-Tswana — and wins the approval of President Lucas Mangope for the plan — a set of incentives will be devised to encourage whites in the incorporated areas to remain. They could include

- An agreement with the black state to guarantee that if and when white farmers decide to sell and return to South Africa they will never receive less than the current value of their land.

- The opening of other land in parts of Bophutha-Tswana to white farmers to create a market value for the farms.

Consolidation of Bophutha-Tswana into one contiguous state would mean the closing of white "corridors" between the seven separate pieces of which it now consists.

It could however, also mean that Thaba Nchu, a historic Tswana settlement in the Eastern Free State, the Ndebele settlement near Pretoria and possibly the Taung area in the North West Cape would be returned to South Africa.

This, in turn, would involve the resettlement of more than 100 000 Tswana in the consolidated homeland.

Dumped

Government planners, however, say that the resettled blacks would not be "dumped" on open ground but would be provided with housing and irrigated land in previous white areas.

Recently, Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Consolidation Commission which has been instructed to complete its work by March 31 next year, warned that the proper consolidation of the homelands could cost as much as R1-billion.

Mr Van der Walt, who is a personal friend of President Mangope, this week said that the plan for a contiguous Bophutha-Tswana was only one of "five plans" under consideration by his committee.

And he stressed that Mr P W Botha had said that the 1936 Act remained the cornerstone of Government policy — although it could be exceeded if circumstances warranted it.

Realities

The commission, he said, would have to examine the realities of the situation and determine which was more important for the black state and for South Africa: the homeland's geographic integrity, its economic viability or overseas credibility.

It would be pointless to unify a homeland if by that you destroyed work opportunities and economic viability, he said.

Neither was he interested in turning the black states into "reservoirs of cheap labour for white South Africa."

Mr Van der Walt would not comment on one of the solutions to the employment question which, it is believed is being studied, and which could be applied to Richards Bay: the retention of the area in white South Africa which would then share the area's income on a 50-50 basis with the homeland.

COLORED LEADER BERGINS SWITCHES TO ANTI-APARTHEID LINE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Aug 79 p 14

[Article by Moegalen Williams]

[Text] The sudden political change of heart by Dr William Bergins, leader of the Freedom Party in the Coloured Representative Council (CRC), is seen by party members as a desperate attempt to stave off a threat to his leadership.

Dr Bergins last week surrounded political allies and opponents alike by adopting an anti-Government line almost the same as that of the Labour Party and calling for the scrapping of apartheid laws and for the establishment of a national convention to consider a new dispensation for South Africa.

He is faced with a "palace revolt" and recently he was forced provisionally to expel four CRC members of the Freedom Party after they had criticised his leadership in a Press report. The four members, Mr E Schroeder (nominated), Mr C C Pilcher (nominated), Mr L J Hollander (Karoo) and Mr H Hendricks (Tafelberg) subsequently resigned from the party.

Mr Pilcher, the former right-hand man of Dr Bergins, has already threatened to "tell all" during the next session of the CRC.

The threat is related to allegations that the Freedom Party was funded by the Broederbond, a charge denied by Mr Bergins.

A motion of no-confidence in the leadership of Dr Bergins will be tabled this week at a crucial national council meeting in Worcester, where he is expected to unveil his new policy, according to a reliable party source.

A former stronghold of Dr Bergins, the Orange Free State division of the Freedom Party, has already sent him a strongly worded letter criticising him for announcing a new policy direction without consulting the national body.

Dr Bergins's almost overnight change in political philosophy has astounded his critics and followers and the leader of the Labour Party in the CRC, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, has already indicated "there might be something to talk about

in the formation of a united front in coloured politics.

Dr Bergins has appealed to the Labour Party for support to form "a powerful pressure group outside the CRC to negotiate directly with the Government."

In outlining the Freedom Party's new policy, he said the previous "coloureds only" policy had become a "shackle" and he had been forced to move with changing times.

He expressed his disillusionment with the policies of the National Party and called for the "immediate termination of the system of apartheid."

Dr Bergins has completely somersaulted in his viewpoint on the relationship between blacks and the coloured people.

During a CRC by-election in May, he said the Labour Party had "sold the coloured man and coloured politics to the blacks."

In a recent interview he said new political trends were sweeping the country and "the Freedom Party wanted to be part of it."

ALPHABETS ON VENIA SITUATION ON EVE OF INDEPENDENCE

Economic Dependence

Johannesburg THE STAR In English 14 Aug 79 p 12

[Article by Rob McIntosh]

[Text] On September 13 the sound of guns will roll through the tranquil mountains of Venda.

Shouts from the gunfire will mingle with the ringing of church bells and the thrum of drums.

For those who witnessed independence celebrations in Transkei and Bophuthatswang the scenario will be familiar.

(On September 13 another piece of the South African Government's grand homeland plan will fall into place when the last Northern Transvaal Venda unit celebrates its independence.)

Trinobolks gathered for the occasion will be housed in a 1,000-tent village at the Vonda capital of Trinobolks.

South Africa will provide the tents and the artillery for the 101-gun salute. Venda will provide the drums.

Catering

And the South African Railways will take over catering functions at the new Tloboyanou Hotel for dignitaries attending the celebrations.

The homeland has undeniable potential in its rich red soil and minerals, including valuable coking coal deposits. But independence will not free Venda from its heavy reliance on South African aid.

About R20-million of the homeland R34.5-million budget for 1979-1980 is provided by the South African Government, raising serious doubts as to Venda's viability as an independent nation.

The homeland has no direct rail link with the rest of South Africa and communications are hampered by the absence of an automatic telephone exchange.

Misled

Venda still imports about half its food from South Africa.

Dr C N M Phatudi, chief minister of the neighbouring Lebowa homeland feels that Venda — together with the Transkei and Bophuthatswana — has been misled into accepting so-called independence that will di-

voice it from the rest of South Africa.

He said this was to ease the workload of the present incumbent. When asked why the Maintenance Court itself did not trace a defaulter, Mr Roberts said the machinery was not there for defective work. "We're just not geared up for it. Although every now and then we do get a case where there is a problem in tracing a man, the overall percentage in terms of the population is small," said Mr Roberts. Letowa was opposed to becoming a "pioneer."

ment saw a hive of activity as construction workers raced an August 3 deadline for completion of the new Supreme Court and an August 21 deadline for the finishing touches to the presidential residence.

One top white official in Venda agreed that in-

dependence was a "rush job." But Dr J C Otto, Commissioner-General for Venda, told us the homeland's viability would increase drastically during the next decade.

Dr Otto said the Venda Cabinet had not been influenced by South Africa but had asked him what steps

should be taken to obtain independence.

And Mr S M Phaswana, chief information officer for Venda, claimed that the ruling Venda National Party's canvassing throughout the homeland had established that most of the people wanted independence.

Agricultural Prospects

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Aug 79 p 12

[Text] Plant a stick in Venda soil and it will grow, says an old tribal adage. But the Northern Transvaal homeland still relies heavily on South Africa for its basic foods.

The "red gold" of Venda soil could convert the homeland into an important food source for South Africa and neighbouring states, according to Dr J C Otto, Commissioner-General for Venda.

And the homeland's potential income from agriculture has been estimated at R34-million a year in a development plan drawn up by the Rand Afrikaans University.

The lush Venda highlands, fed by perennial rivers and about 100 mm of rain each year, are ideally suited for orchards and irrigation farming in

general. The plains are suited to stock farming, although overgrazing is a problem.

The homeland has about 6 000 avocado bearing trees and Mr John Viljoen, general manager of the Venda Development Corporation, would like to see avocados being flown to Europe from an international airport proposed in the RAU development plan.

Venda already has a well-established timber industry, forestry was the homeland's biggest income generator in 1977/78 and earned R328 000. Plantations cover more than 4 000 ha.

The 500 ha Sapekoe tea estate, established in 1973 by the Industrial Development Corporation and the Corporation for Economic Development, produced 240 000 kg of black tea this season and manager Mr Peter Vauquelin aims

to boost production to 1.4-million kg a year (total consumption in South Africa being in the region of 20-million kg a year).

The labour intensive nature of tea has provided jobs for 650 women and 150 men on the estate and the VDC plans to expand tea production in Venda by about another 1 000 ha, offering shares to tribes in exchange for their land.

The projected income from 1 500 ha of tea is R3-million a year.

Three-day courses for local farmers are offered at three training centres run by the Venda Department of Agriculture. About 90 percent of Venda's 1 800 irrigation farmers have already attended courses at the Palmaryville Centre.

The homeland also has 72 qualified extension officers in the field to assist farmers.

Development Corporation

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Aug 79 p 12

[Text] The Venda Development Corporation (VDC) aims to break the stranglehold which outside interests have on trade in the homeland.

Mr John Viljoen, VDC

General Manager, said existing Venda traders were for all practical purposes being run by Indian wholesalers in the South African town of Louis Trichardt.

Because of the resulting high prices and inadequate stock-mix, Venda

traders were losing business to outside competitors.

Fraser's, a company with experience in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, will move into a R2-million shopping complex nearing completion in the capital of

Thohoyandou.

In terms of an agreement with the VDC, Frasers Venda (Pty) Ltd will introduce a "revolving account" system. Venda traders wishing to participate in the scheme will be provided with the correct stock mix by Frasers.

Monopoly

Asked if the scheme would not give Frasers a hold over small traders in the homeland, Mr Viljoen said at present some outside wholesalers were "crucifying" Venda traders.

Frasers had been in the business for a century, he said. The company could never hope to obtain a monopoly in the homeland, as it could not finance all the 450 Venda traders.

Retailers would maintain their right to buy where they liked and Frasers' prices would have to be competitive, Mr Viljoen said. Outsiders would still be free to take orders in the homeland.

The VDC has a 50 percent shareholding in the company and Mr Vil-

joen said the corporation would sell up a half of its shares to Venda interests. About 40 Vendas had already "snapped up" 10 percent of the VDC's shareholding within 10 days of the first issue.

The contract with Frasers stipulates that the company must withdraw from Venda after 10 years, unless allowed to remain by the homeland government. Frasers has undertaken to train Venda staff to take over the operation after the first 10 years.

Indian Traders

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Aug 79 p 8

[Letter to the Editor]

[Text]

MR J J VILJOEN, chairman of Venda Development Corporation, should be told that South Africa does not need a white Jesse Jackson.

There has always been a friendly relationship between the Venda people and all sections of the population here in Louis Trichardt. To suggest that "the Venda traders are crucified" is sheer nonsense. Mr Viljoen is trying to justify the establishment of a large, white-controlled supermarket which will destroy the smaller businessman, both in Venda and Louis Trichardt.

Mr Viljoen talks of "Indian penetration". The whole world

knows that Indians were never allowed to penetrate the homelands. On the contrary, there are strict laws forbidding any Indian from setting foot in the homelands without a permit, let alone do business there.

Is it the fault of the Indians of Louis Trichardt that the Venda prefers shopping in the "nearest white-controlled town"? The white-owned chain stores and furniture stores would close down in Louis Trichardt without the purchasing power of the Venda. But the Vendas are no fools. They know better than to listen to Mr Viljoen, who is not a citizen of Venda. — S. J. COOR, Louis Trichardt.

Political, Security Factors

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Aug 79 p 12

Text]

Intimidation by militant youth led directly to the opposition victory in the 1978 elections, according to government spokesmen in this Northern Transvaal homeland.

But none of the opposition members and supporters detained in the wake of their victory ever appeared in court and they were all subsequently released.

The opposition Venda Independence Party

(VIP) won 31 of the 42 popularly elected seats in the Legislative Assembly, but the ruling Venda National Party (VNP) retained power thanks to the support of the 42 nominated members, who include the homeland's 25

chiefs and two headmen.

The subsequent detention without trial of about 13 opposition members and 50 of their supporters made headlines in South Africa.

Senior Venda government officials told The Star that young radicals had "intimidated" the older tribesfolk into opposing their chiefs by voting for the opposition.

One official suggested that the 1976 riots had created the climate for intimidation. Venda experienced its share of the unrest in 1976, including vandalism at schools.

Asked why in a tribal society such as Venda the chiefs had not been able to reassure their subjects in the face of "intimidation," the officials replied cryptically that it had been a matter for the

police and not the chiefs.

Strong

Elements of the strong Tshivase clan are known to have supported the opposition.

According to a South African whose family has farmed near Venda for generations, the VIP out-cannvassed the ruling party before the elections.

The South African Government has seconded staff to Venda to help "improve contact" between the VNP and the Venda people.

One seconded official told The Star that the people of Venda were concerned that the strategic proximity of the homeland to Zimbabwe Rhodesia and Mozambique might constitute a threat to their security.

Venda is separated from the South African border in the Northern Transvaal by a narrow strip of land.

Opposition

The homeland's embryonic "national force" — police, defence force, prisons and traffic department rolled into one — would be severely tested by any form of hostile incursion.

The "force" will fall under the department of the future President, present Chief Minister Patrick Mphahlele, and will be headed by Colonel T R Mulaudzi, who has served in South Africa with the security and uniformed branches of the police.

The Press group did not meet members of the opposition during their tour of the homeland.

POLICE CHIEF COMMENTS ON BLACK VIOLENCE DRAWS CRITICISM

Coetzee Interview

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIN in English 11 Aug 79 p 1

[Article by Diago Segola]

[Text] **BLACKS** are by nature violent and particularly when they have had a drink they became very dangerous, the Divisional CID Chief for Soweto, Brigadier Carel Coetzee, said in an interview with the SABC yesterday.

Brigadier Coetzee told interviewer Nick Chevalier in a special "Radio Today" programme: "You see, one must remember that these people are by nature violent. They grew up in that way. And especially when this drinking comes into it, with their nature, then they are actually very dangerous."

Brig Coetzee was featured on the programme — on crime in Soweto — with the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, and Mr Shimane Kumalo, the assistant director of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

He said about 70% of crimes committed in Soweto originated from the shebeens and other drinking places. "We are now concentrating on trying to get these drinking places extinguished."

"The second thing is, of course, trying to increase the number of policemen in the streets, you know, that can be seen as a preventive measure. But that's not so easy in a place like Soweto."

"You must remember that Soweto is a very big area and is about 38 suburbs, which most people do not realise," he said.

It was impossible in Soweto at the moment to have policemen walking the beat in the streets.

"When you let them walk in Soweto, you need actually need quite a large num-

ber to walk together because it is quite dangerous.

On shebeens he said: "As I've said, these crimes originate usually in the shebeens after some drinking and then they start fighting because in these shebeens they have women and have all sorts of things that can be the cause of a murder."

Asked whether he had the impression that most of the people in Soweto felt police were there to suppress rather than guide and help them, Brig Coetzee said: "It may be especially so after these riots we had. I'll tell you that that feeling may have existed, because under the riot system the police had to oppress to get it calmed down."

"But generally I don't think the general public is enough inclined to assist the police in Soweto."

Mr Thebehali said the crime situation in Soweto had gone out of hand and blamed it partly on "the non-availability of job opportunities and the non-availability of sufficient educational and recreational facilities."

Mr Kumalo said economic factors were mostly to blame for the crime.

Johannesburg POST in English 15 Aug 79 p 6

["Percy's Pitch" column]

[Text]

THAT does it. There is now no doubt that members of the South African Police must have psychology and sociology as compulsory study before being let loose on the public.

The response by the chief of the Sowe-to CID, Brigadier Carel Coetzee, who shocked us all by declaring that "blacks are by nature violent", indicates the chronic lack of sensitivity on the part of some police officers. If Brigadier Coetzee goes about in his position with such monumental and insulting views, then heaven help us just what his subordinates must be thinking.

If the Brigadier had any sociological training,

he would not ascribe crime to race. Crime is a reaction to socio-economic factors, whatever the race group. There is, for example, a higher crime rate in the depressed white areas of Langlaagte and Mayfair than there is, for example, in Lower Houghton and Saxonwold. The social pressures on the people of the two former just prove this point.

What I would now want to know is whether or not Brigadier Coetzee was aware that his remarks:

- were of racialistic nature;
- would give offence to a large section of our people
- That generalisations of this nature without any form of scientific basis were inflammatory to the racial situation in this country;
- that they would go a long way in damaging the efforts to halt polarisation between our people and the force.

FRIENDSHIP

For the police to be effective in their battle against crime, it is extremely necessary that they develop and cultivate the friendship of the community. Without the country's co-operation, their work becomes more difficult, if not impossible. Remarks such as those of Brig Coetzee's only make it more difficult to offer that co-operation.

We would hope that both the Commissioner of Police and the Minister in charge will take decisive and quick steps to undo the harm that has been caused in the community.

Our deep sense of hurt by these remarks must not be underestimated.

There are many people who are trying their genuine best to improve human relations in this country. People in the civil service have a special duty to help these processes and not sabotage them.

PRESS RESPONSIBILITY IN REPORTING MILITARY AFFAIRS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Aug 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has raised an interesting issue concerning the Press.

He thinks that newspapers emphasise more the bad than the good in defence and police matters.

Tending to blow up reports of irregularities in a manner that can cause the country intense embarrassment and jeopardise the security situation.

Why not, he says in effect, give prominence to the thousands of policemen and soldiers who do their duty well every day?

Instead of highlighting isolated cases of malpractice.

It's a thought.

But then, in the main, newspapers do give a tremendous amount of favourable publicity to the Forces.

First to admit

And the SADF, we are sure, would be the first to admit this is so.

But newspapers cannot go around saying every day:

Hey, look how well thousands of men are being treated.

Look how well they are performing their duty.

Aren't they a damn good bunch?

All that goes without saying.

Malpractices fall into a different category.

They are seldom — particularly in the case of the Defence Force — aired publicly.

The Forces have their own Disciplinary Code and courts martial which are not reported in the Press.

Thus, only exceptional cases of ill-treatment or other malpractices are likely to become generally known.

As has happened recently.

When they do come to the attention of the public, via the courts, they are deservedly given prominence.

Right to know

Because the public has a right to know what is going on.

A right to know when — fortunately in only a few cases — men in uniform are maltreated.

Prominence to such cases is not bad for morale, nor does it affect national security, nor does it help the enemy.

Morale is improved because servicemen see that action is being taken, offenders are being punished and the system is being changed where necessary.

The public at the same time is reassured that the Defence Force will not tolerate ill-treatment of servicemen, that it will stamp out malpractices, that it is prepared to rectify matters.

We need only see how the detention system is being changed, after various incidents had aroused public concern, to appreciate how important such publicity is.

The Defence Force is the better off for having had to take a close look at detention barracks and punishment generally.

The controversy over heat exhaustion has also resulted in changes which

will help to prevent deaths from this cause.

The same beneficial results could come about if the spotlight fell on any other areas of concern in army training and methods.

Doesn't care

As for the enemy, we do not think he cares a damn about how we treat our soldiers or punish them.

He is more interested in how our Forces operate, and where, and with what weapons, and so on.

If anything, we think that the present tight control over defence news should be eased.

What happens is this:

Stories — including those already published by overseas newspapers about arms contracts and other aspects of our defences — have to be cleared with the military.

Under a liaison system, newspapers and the Defence Force discuss matters of relevance, and the Press is briefed on military developments. Newspapers never publish reports which they are asked to hold back in the interests of national security.

Nor do they publish reports about malpractices and irregularities without first referring them to the Defence Force for substantiation and comment, but the response is more often than not that the reports should not be printed because they might affect morale and security.

Public watchdog

Newspapers lean over backwards not to publish stories which might bring them into confrontation with the military.

To that extent, they impose a form of self-censorship on themselves.

This is good for the military but not so good for the Press in its role as a watchdog for the public.

A watchdog that is interested in how the taxpayer's money is spent on Defence, and whether there are any irregularities in the handling of such funds.

A watchdog which is also interested in how the thousands of young men who are called up for national service are being treated and especially whether anything is done which might cause them unnecessary physical harm — or, in isolated cases, even death.

What we would like to see is more freedom for the Press to handle these issues, rather than more restraints.

Because with the growing military preparedness and so many people in the Forces, the Press should play a stronger, more investigative role.

Subjecting its reports only to the normal — and legally imposed — requirements that nothing be disclosed that is an official secret or which could be of help to the enemy.

Or which could affect the morale of the men in the Forces.

And we do not think that exposure of malpractices, or the highlighting of malpractices, falls into any of these categories.

What should be done is to work out a better system whereby complaints and grievances can be aired through the Press, and irregularities dealt with in a frank and open manner.

PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT SOWETO 3 OCTOBER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 79 p 5

[Text]

WHEN the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, visits Soweto on October 3 he will be accompanied by four Cabinet Ministers, the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, said yesterday.

He said the visit had been organised by himself and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, during their recent visit to the United States.

Accompanying Dr Koornhof would be the Minister of Transport, Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha and the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood.

"I want them to see for themselves the appalling conditions under which the Soweto people live," Mr Thebehali said.

He was happy that the Government realised that urban Blacks were an entity

on their own related to their fellow-men in the homelands.

"Government policy is now aiming at not identifying urban Blacks with the homelands. It is doing away with ethnic grouping in the urban areas. After all urban Blacks are a community who have long done away with tribal barriers."

He attacked American political activists who were pressurising United States corporations to disinvest in South Africa.

"During my visit to the United States I asked these people whether they wanted me to suffer first before I could get my freedom."

Mr Thebehali said some American companies had assured him they would invest in South Africa to help improve the living conditions of the Blacks.

CSO: 4420

MORATORIUM ON PROSECUTION FOR ILLEGAL RESIDENCE URGED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Aug 79 p 4

[Excerpt]

A PRO-Nationalist newspaper yesterday made a strong plea to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, to declare a moratorium on the prosecution of coloureds and Indians living illegally in "white" areas.

The Afrikaans newspaper Beeld called on Mr Steyn, also Minister of Coloured Relations and Indian Affairs, to act in the name of "common humanity".

In an editorial, it also asked him to see another angle: What result such actions had on the Government's efforts to build "better political bridges to the brown communities".

Beeld said there was an acute

housing shortage in coloured and Indian areas on the Witwatersrand. In some white areas many houses and flats stood empty. The "brown" homeless could only move in if the owner and Community Development agreed. Although many owners wanted very much to allow it, in practice the department always refused.

"We want to urge Minister Steyn, as Dr Koozele did in other circumstances, to institute a moratorium on prosecutions, at least until housing is again available in brown areas. We ask him to allow families who cannot obtain any legal housing in group areas to live where people are prepared to house them," the newspaper said.

CSO: 4420

POLICY SHOULD BE BROADER TIES; NO BREAK WITH WEST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Aug 79 p y

[Editorial: "South Africa and the West"]

[Text] **THE PRIME MINISTER**, Mr Botha, has stated that South Africa must no longer be taken for granted by the Western alliance. It is a concept, unfortunately, that can too easily be misinterpreted. Many South Africans, up to the neck with Western duplicity, will be only too quick to shout "Booey!" They remember America's murky role in the Angola invasion of 1975. They see the West as a far-from-honest broker in its attempts to settle disputes in Rhodesia and South West Africa. They are aware of the underhand manoeuvrings of the Andy Youngs (American or British style) who could quite irresponsibly tumble South Africa into bloody conflict. In emotional vein, born of frustration over the West constantly siding against South Africa, they want to cut ties.

Wishful thinkers

But those who believe that South Africa can ditch its powerful and traditional alliances overnight — or do without them — are wishful thinkers. The Prime Minister has made it clear that South Africa will not dismantle its valuable trade ties with the West. It cannot afford to do so. Mr Botha has also stressed that the country has no intention of discarding its pro-democratic or anti-communist principles. For this very reason it can never be absolutely "neutral" in any conflict between East and West.

Isolation

Strict neutrality means isolation — and this is exactly what South

Africa is trying to break away from. In seeking new and broader economic arrangements with other countries (or groups of countries) while retaining its Western links, South Africa can only benefit.

It must have the right to negotiate the best deals for itself whether these be with unaligned or communist countries.

By opting for internal change — and setting the wheels in motion — Mr Botha has established the vital prerequisite for the creation of his proposed constellation of Southern African States.

It is through such a constellation — whether it be a federation or confederation — that South Africa can become an accepted power, an African nation with a recognised status of its own.

Trip us up

But on the path to progress South Africa can never do without the West.

While there are people in the West who would trip us up or undermine us at every turn, there are those who are our friends.

And unfriendly governments don't necessarily last forever.

It would be foolhardy to harp on our "neutrality" to such a degree that we would endanger cutting some of our already threadbare links with the West.

But it would be as foolhardy for the West to continue believing that, because of South Africa's strong commitment to Western principles, the Republic will continue to find its friends only in the West.

'CORDON SANITAIRE' PROPOSAL FOR NAMIBIA UNACCEPTABLE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 79 p 6

[Editorial: "Cordon Sanitaire Stinks"]

[Text]

THE NOT-SO-TENDER TRAP.

Set by President Neto with the connivance of an American official. With the West helping to provide the cover.

Giving it the semblance of authenticity.

Urging the intended victim to step forward blindly, unsuspectingly, without realising what is in store for him.

So that he falls into the trap.

Keryponk.

And it's all over.

Only the trap is not going to close on its intended victim this time.

Because the country for which the trap has been set is South Africa. And South Africa is not going to be caught.

Not going to let itself be tricked, misled, misdirected and bluffed.

As it was before.

In the case of Walvis Bay.

And subsequently again.

Over the UN force in South West Africa.

As well as the monitoring — or, more precisely, the non-monitoring — of Swapo bases.

Yes, as you've guessed, the trap is set on the South West African-Angolan border.

Offer the bait

And what is supposed to happen is this:

Neto, the West and the UN offer the bait of getting the UN plan for an internationally recognised settlement moving again.

All that is needed, they coo, is that South Africa should agree to a demilitarised zone along the South West-Angolan border.

A cordon sanitaire.

One hundred kilometres wide and over 1 000 kilometres long.

To be patrolled by 5 000-odd UN troops.

Who will keep the opposing sides apart.

This, it is said, will allow South West Africa to hold a UN-supervised election without border incursions from Angola — and without South African forces being able to launch reprisal attacks.

It sounds so reasonable, doesn't it?

Why, there have been nods of approval already from one or two newspapers here which are not averse to swallowing everything the West sets up for South Africa, even if it is to Swapo's advantage.

The objects

But we digress.

Let us look at the trap itself:

Object No 1: To finish off President Neto's arch-enemy, Jonas Savimbi. Savimbi's forces hold large tracts of Southern Angola.

Especially on the border.

A 50 km demilitarised area in Angola, running the whole length of the border, will do three things to Savimbi.

It will reduce his manoeuvrability, lose him support in an area in which he is strongest, and cut his southern supply lines.

He would, in other words, be trapped between the Neto forces from the north and centre and the UN forces in the south.

Quite a clever move by President Neto, don't you think?

Object No 2: To give Swapo an even greater advantage than it has had up to now.

For one thing, Swapo will be protected from any retaliation across the border should it infiltrate the cordon sanitaire — as it will certainly do.

The South Africans will not be able to go in hot pursuit because the UN would insist that they cannot enter the demilitarised zone.

Ah, the West will say with typical unctuousness, a cordon sanitaire means that Swapo cannot cross the demilitarised zone either.

But how can an area which covers 110 000 square kilometres be successfully patrolled by 5 000 odd UN troops?

Demilitarised zones in the Middle East could not stop terrorist attacks across Israel's tiny borders.

In Vietnam, 500 000 American troops with the most modern weapons could not seal off the border.

How can a UN force a fraction of the size hope to seal a far bigger area in South West-Angola?

When the UN force finds its task hopeless, it will no doubt call for reinforcements.

We may then end up with 40 000 UN troops — and still the border will not be effectively sealed.

Object No 3: To help Swapo inside South West Africa.

Swapo has been engaged for several years in a campaign of intimidation and the assassination of moderate leaders.

Yet, in spite of this, voters went to the polls to record a massive win for the DTA.

More violence

If Swapo does not take part in a UN-supervised election, it will continue to use violence in an effort to seize power.

If, on the other hand, it is forced to take part, it will increase its attempts at intimidation through violence, or risk losing the election.

Hit-and-run tactics across the demilitarised zone will thus increase. With Swapo having the comforting knowledge that the South African forces cannot engage in retaliatory raids.

To complicate matters, 50 percent of

the Ovambos live in the proposed 50 km zone south of the border, and probably a bigger percentage of Kavangos live in the northern area.

It would be impractical to move these people out of the demilitarised zone — and they would be at the mercy of Swapo intimidators and assassins, with only a small UN force deployed to protect them and South African troops confined to a couple of UN-monitored camps.

There are several other points against the plan:

1. The UN troops do not know the area, or the population, its traditional ways, and its system of rule. That is a big handicap, as anyone with any knowledge of African affairs will appreciate.

2. The motivation of the UN troops is questionable. They will not fight it out with any insurgents, their sole desire being to avoid being killed during their spell on the border.

3. The UN force will consist mainly of troops who are out of sympathy with the Whites of South West Africa and who care as little about the Black moderates.

They will therefore not be even-handed.

4. The UN force will consist in the main of troops who have little or no experience of counter-insurgency warfare.

That, too, will limit their effectiveness.

5. How will a 50-kilometre zone be defined in the type of terrain to be found on the border?

6. What is the UN force going to do in the rainy season when intimidatory attacks are at their peak?

7. Is Zambia going to be included in the cordon sanitaire? If it is, then another 50 000 square kilometres will have to be added to the demilitarised zone.

Unworkable

Taking everything we have said into account, you can understand why South Africa will not accept this dangerous and unworkable plan for a cordon sanitaire.

It is, as we said at the outset, a trap. Set to catch South Africa and South West Africa in a situation which can only worsen their positions, to the advantage of Swapo.

Cordon sanitaire?

Rather insanitary, we'd say.

In fact, it stinks.

RESERVE BANK GOVERNOR'S ANTI-INFLATION POLICY CONTROVERSIAL

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 17 Aug 79 p 1

[Article by Nigel Bruce]

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG bankers are speculating that Reserve Bank Governor Rob de Jongh — who is due to deliver a homily on inflation as his annual address next week — is now on course for a head-on collision with Prime Minister PW Botha himself.

Stirred at the cartoon-roller to give bankers at the National Finance Corporation meeting a few weeks ago, they believe if Governor De Jongh does not radically alter his attitude, his August 21 address could be his swansong.

They interpret the Governor's stance as being adversarial of all-out authority to beat inflation, regardless of official economic growth objectives.

Yet unfettered economic growth is a cornerstone to Finance Minister Botha's new master plan that sets various national goals.

Governor De Jongh has successfully thwarted large areas of policy set by Finance Minister Owen Horwood and his Treasury team over the past two years.

But now Governor De Jongh is, in his single-minded obsession with inflation, up against sterner political leadership, which is acutely aware of the need for unity of purpose.

The whisper from the Union Buildings is that, having listened to what the Governor has to say next Tuesday, the real clash between PM and the Governor could come after the meeting of the PM's Economic Advisory Council the following week.

Bankers expect that the Governor will announce another of his trade packages of monetary measures. First will come a small increase in the bank lending ceiling and a cut in bank rate.

This will be justified quite correctly on the grounds that short-term money market interest rates are too far below bank lending rates.

But simultaneously he will take strenuous action to absorb and neutralise the large amount of liquidity currently in the banking system, thus forcing short-term interest rates to rise.

Then, bankers speculate, he will justify on the grounds of unacceptably high inflation and because further switching by traders from foreign into cheaper local facilities is causing too large a capital outflow.

The irony, too, is that the Governor himself is partly to blame for the large amount of liquidity sloshing around the financial system.

With interest rates plummeting, as the trade surplus has grown, banks have just not been able to lend partly because of their credit ceilings.

And they have been able to do so, overdraft ratios would probably have declined further while the money market wouldn't have plunged to the same extent.

In this respect, the fact that South Africa had to be second quarter to pay cash — as well as through the same — for its oil, has played into the Governor's hands.

As this cash had quickly to be found locally, the effect

was to exaggerate the capital outflow figures.

Now, however, that appropriate credit lines have been negotiated abroad, this outflow should soon be reversed.

Be all that as it may. The plain fact of the matter is that in this country too much money is now chasing too few goods.

Inflation has come about because of the fuel price rise — about which nothing can be done short-term — and delays in rising administered prices.

As they say at the Treasury, the choice now is between inflation with growth or inflation without growth.

To push up the cost of money now would simply add to inflation without encouraging growth.

The crux of the problem is that the export surplus is not flowing — as it has in the past — into fixed investment and consumption.

The fiscal encouragement given by the Treasury so far to encourage this has been partly negated by the last crisis — but it hasn't been helped by the continued existence of credit ceilings at a time when money is patently not chasing goods.

However, inappropriate though the actions of Governor De Jongh may have been — and may still be — the depressing thing is that even at the Treasury there is no clear-cut and confident idea of what needs to be done.

Acutely aware that high gold earnings are not reaching down to the depressed —

mainly black — levels of society, a hodge-podge of dangerous ideas about direct food and transport subsidies, loan levy repayments and what have you are being considered by Treasury officials.

Maybe it is too early to assess the extent to which watered down Budget tax hand-outs. And maybe the PM's economic adviser, Dr Simon Brand, will have all the answers at the forthcoming advisory council meetings.

But the obvious lack of a firm policy at the Ministry of Finance, and its patent inability to handle the rebel central bank, is just as damaging to business confidence — and ultimately increased growth — as some of the frightening things and mixed up priorities that baffle our Governor De Jongh has in mind.

NEWSPAPERS' READERSHIP SURVEYED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 79 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt]

THE Citizen's readership has increased from 413 000 to 440 000, according to preliminary figures issued by the South African Advertising Research Foundation in its All Media and Products (Amps) survey for 1979.

The Citizen's readership growth is remarkable in view of the continual attacks made on it as a result of its original founding.

At the same time its increase in readership is continuation of its overcoming its controversial beginning, its readers accepting it is in the legitimate hands of the publishing giant, Perskor. (The fact The Citizen is now going public is expected to confirm its complete independence and add to its acceptability in the marketplace).

Amps '79 has also confirmed previous trends, namely, that most, by far, of The Citizen's readers are White (63,9 percent), whereas The Citizen's chief English-language competitor, the Rand Daily Mail, is becoming increasingly Black (its non-White readers form 67,7 percent of its total readership).

The 1979 survey was carried out from mid-January to mid-June.

The Citizen lost 24 000 White readers and 3 000 Asian readers compared with the survey in 1978, but gained 2 000 Coloured readers and 52 000 Black readers.

The Rand Daily Mail lost 25 000 White readers and 2 000 Asian readers, but gained 15 000 Coloured readers and 101 000 Black readers.

The Star lost 52 000 White readers, but gained 21 000 Coloured readers, 7 000 Asian readers and 100 000 Black readers.

Of The Citizen's total readership of 440 000, 63,9 percent (281 000) are White.

Of the Mail's total readership of 357 000, 67,7 percent 242 000 are non-White. The Mail's White readership is 319 000, only 38 000 more than The Citizen's, and its Black readership totals 500 000, compared with The Citizen's Black readership of 143 000.

Of the Star's total readership of 350 000, 52,6 percent is non-White. The Star's White readership is 185 000 and Black readership 165 000, and the paper has 91 000 Coloured and Asian readers.

FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 79 p 22

[Text]

SOUTH Africa had a favourable trade of R1 188,1-million in the first seven months of this year compared with R442,7 million in the corresponding period last year, according to the preliminary statement of trade statistics released yesterday by the Department of Customs and excise.

Imports from January to July 1979 totalled R3 990,4 million free board compared with R3 486,8-million in the same period last year, while exports (also FOB) totalled R5 188,5-million against R3 929,5-million during the corresponding period last year.

Figures relating to the physical movement of gold bullion, oil imports and imports of defence equipment are not included in the trade statistics.

Imports from Africa dropped from R143,4-million to R134,8-million while exports to African countries increased from R292,6-million

to R389,3-million.

Imports from Europe increased from R2 082-million to R2 389,8-million and exports to Europe from R2 084,6-million to R2 796 million.

Imports from America increased from R632,1-million to R788,9-million and exports to America from R766,3-million to R987,3 million.

Imports from Asia increased from R578,3-million to R630,3-million and exports to Asia from R728,7-million to R947,5-million.

Imports from Oceania increased from R42,1-million to R42,3-million and exports to Oceania from R33,2 million to R38,8-million.

Imports of other unclassified goods dropped from R8,9-million to R4,3-million and export of such goods from R2,3-million to R2,2-million.

Exports of ships and aircraft stores increased from R21,8-million to R27,4-million. — Sapa.

MISMANAGEMENT OF ENERGY CRISIS CHARGED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 12 Aug 79 p 10

[Article by Eugene Hugo]

[Text] **THE South African Government has mismanaged the oil crisis — a situation which has now led to fuel shortages, soaring petrol prices and the 70 km/h speed limit.**

This accusation comes from Dr Frans Quass, director of Soekor, member of the Prime Minister's Scientific Advisory Council and one of the country's top experts on energy.

He added, in an interview with the Sunday Times, that he was pleased that Mr Chris Heunis — the former Minister of Economic Affairs who was recently given the Transport portfolio — is now "out of it".

"South Africa seems to be meandering without proper direction through the energy situation," said Dr Quass. "There is an extreme lack of co-ordination in Government circles."

He criticized the "excessive secrecy" surrounding energy affairs.

He called for the Government to consolidate all planning and research resources under one Minister

of Energy to get on top of the crisis.

Spelling out what was wrong with the Government's approach, he said "bad management" had been further aggravated by two main factors:

• The fragmentation of energy matters in many State departments and institutions with a minimum of collaboration and much contradiction.

• The fragmentation of fuel research in a "strange" range of mainly unco-ordinated institutes and laboratories.

In addition there was the "strangest contradictory situation" in the country: the Government's inexplicable resistance to methanol and ethanol on the basis of Mr Heunis's claim that arable land had to be used for necessary food production. This was in the face of an embarrassment of surpluses.

The Minister of Agriculture had recently dramatically announced sunflower oil as an effective fuel — "but what is more necessary for our underprivileged people than the food content in this product?"

To the surprise of the ethanol/methanol lobby, the Government had suddenly announced a fuel-from-cas-

sava project on the Makatini Flats in Natal ahead of any final discussions on alternative fuels strategy.

Tests

Then there was the "non-application and lack of interest" in the findings of the Fuel Research Institute, which in its annual report in 1941 had stated that tests of alcohol-petrol mixtures (containing up to 30 per cent alcohol) in standard cars indicated negligible differences in fuel consumption.

"Shades of the present ethanol/methanol controversy?" suggested Dr Quass, saying that a partial explanation was that the FRI was financed by the coal industry and the Government and ... "no man can serve two masters".

As an example of contradictory approaches to energy, Dr Quass quoted the Department of Energy and Planning's pessimism over long-range coal resources while the then Minister of Mines, Mr Fanie Botha had totally different ideas.

Other criticisms were:

• Sasol II and III were sited in the wrong place from the point of view of labour, transport, homelands consolidation and strategic considerations.

• South Africa continued

exporting coal needed for the manufacture of iron and steel when resources of this particular type of fuel were exhaustible.

● Soekor had never got adequate moral support.

Referring to coal exports, Dr Quass quoted from the 1979 edition of "World Coal": "Present sources of bland coking coal in the Witbank area of the Republic of South Africa are rapidly becoming exhausted and by 1980 will not meet the requirements of Iscor's three steelworks.

"New sources being developed by a number of coal mining companies supplying Iscor do not have the potential to meet the shortfall which will arise at that time."

Dr Quass, who confesses to being nervous over the implications of nuclear fuel, said significant gas discoveries had been made by

Soekor. On the West coast there was a gas discovery where the pressure was so high it could not be properly tested.

And the Kudu well at the mouth of the Orange River had been described by two American authorities as a giant field. "Kudu could supply enough fuel for a Koeberg II instead of using nuclear fuel," he said.

He said he agreed with energy expert Dr Nico Stutterheim that methanol was one of the cheapest basic fuels; that with the encouragement of the State the private sector should produce methanol, subject only to equal excise duty; that the country's energy affairs were surrounded by excessive secrecy.

Gas find

Dr Quass said if Soekor manufactured methanol

from its 1980 gas find at Plettenberg Bay it could produce 1 000 tons of methanol a day for 15 years which would save the State R52-million a year in foreign exchange as long as the oil price remained linked to the dollar.

Finally Dr Quass had a few words for the prophets of doom:

● The world as a whole was not threatened by immediate oil starvation and that it had reasonable oil supplies for at least until the middle of the next century.

● South Africa could suffer serious oil supply embarrassment through political pressure.

● But South Africa had resources of coal, including that needed for the production of oil-from-coal, if the mining industry swiftly and effectively halted its wasteful stoping methods.

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT SAFETY, DISPOSAL PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Aug 79 p 16

[Article by James Clarke]

[Text] In the event of a catastrophic accident at Koeberg's twin-reactor power station who would pay public compensation?

The answer: probably the public.

At the recent "Shaping our Environment" conference in Pretoria an Escom official was asked who would bear the cost. He replied: "The licensee (Escom) is absolutely liable and no negligence has to be proved."

"Escom must be able to cover the total costs. If Escom cannot then the Minister can go to Parliament and ask it to back the sum."

There seems little doubt that in the event of a "worst case" disaster — a melt-down in a reactor core which could breach the reactor housing and release radioactive material over a thickly populated area — Escom would not be able to pay.

The United States has worked out that in a "worst case" accident 45 000 people could die, 100 000 would be injured and property damage would cost 17 000-million dollars.

A "worst case" accident at Koeberg would be for

the containment building to crack open after a meltdown (20 percent of the radio-active material in it is in gaseous form) and for the cloud to contaminate Cape Town.

It would necessitate the incineration of all contaminated clothes, cars, etc, and wild animals (to stop them spreading the contamination). And it would render agricultural land useless for years.

The chances of a "worst case" accident are remote — a big meteor landing on Cape Town, according to nuclear scientists. "It would certainly need some" cruel coincidences.

But remote though the chances are supposed to be, the fact remains that no insurance company is prepared to insure a nuclear power station.

In the United States, where, in the 1950s, insurance companies found the risks too high, the power corporations lost interest in building reactors. The insurance corporations, after lengthy investigations, actually told the American government that in view of the risks it was immoral to go ahead with a nuclear programme.

The American govern-

ment went ahead. It limited the liability of power stations to 500-million dollars and agreed to bear anything in excess of that itself. So the public takes the risks and pays for the privilege.

The fact that Parliament is underwriting Escom produces a similar situation here.

Mr J Walmatey, principal physicist at Escom and head of safety at Koeberg, put the nuclear industry's dilemma in a nutshell at the conference:

"It is almost impossible to talk about nuclear safety — you merely remind people of the dangers from which we are trying to protect them."

But the public's concern is understandable. If nuclear power is as safe as the industry makes out, why cannot they get insurance?

The other big safety question concerns waste disposal.

Koeberg, the conference was told, will have 195 kg of plutonium waste a year. Two-millionths of a gram of plutonium inhaled — the most potent poison known — can cause lung cancer.

Koeberg's annual waste

is enough to make nearly 100 a-bombs annually. It would need a crank to do it and he would be sacrificing his life handling the stuff, but in today's world it is within the realms of possibility.

At first waste will go overseas for reprocessing. And then? South Africa will "probably" store waste, the conference was told.

But the half-life of plutonium is 24 000 years. In other words 2 kg of plutonium would reduce to 1 kg after 24 000 years. It is generally accepted that 10 half-lives are needed be-

fore a radio active substance decays to relatively safe levels.

So we would need to guard that stuff with our lives, for 240 000 years.

Yet the use of nuclear fission is a temporary expedient based on a finite resource. It could be out of fashion in 50 years and probably will be inside a century.

We are making an irrevocable decision for thousands of generations to come.

A nuclear power policy is, as others have pointed out, not just a technical decision. It is a moral one.

CSO: 4420

TEST UNITS FOR POWER GENERATION FROM WAVES BEING BUILT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Aug 79 p 8

[Article by Jaap Boekkooi]

[Text] South Africa could get all the electric power it needs now by dotting the coastline with a few thousand "metal doughnuts" which generate power from ocean waves.

The first models of such "doughnuts", which will eventually generate 5 000 kilowatts each — enough to light up a small plateau town — are now being built at the newly-founded Faculty of Ocean Engineering at the University of Stellenbosch.

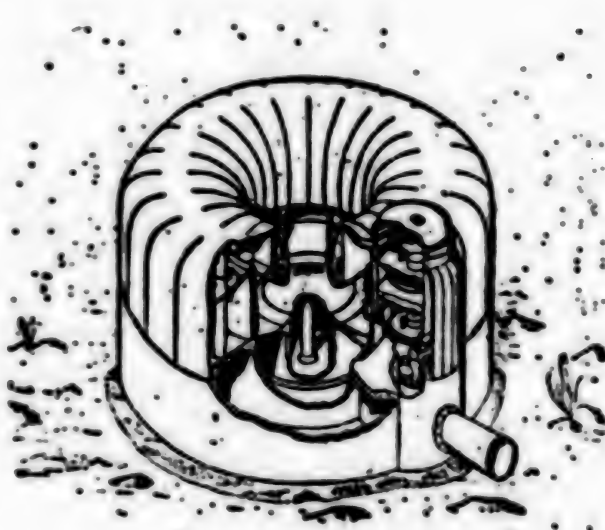
The models, improved versions of revolutionary wave generators first designed in Britain, will be tested in water tanks at the university to simulate the pounding swells of the Atlantic Ocean on the Cape west coast.

Rich store

The man in charge of the project, Professor Deon Retief, says that South Africa has a rich store of energy in the waves that break on 5 000 km of coast line.

"We have more energy in wave action than we can use," says Professor Retief.

His department has been studying a number



A sketch of the Vickers "doughnut" submersible, the first to be tested by the University of Stellenbosch.

of wave generators in other countries, among them submersibles that rest on the sea bottom, and floats that generate electricity through the push-pull action of surface waves.

One of these designs, the Salter "duck" puts out 45 megawatts and looks like a floating section of a giant boerewors with a 15 mm diameter.

Invisible

Some 200 of these could give the country the maxi-

mum peak power it needs even during the coldest winter snap.

The Vickers "doughnut" submersible, first to be tested by Stellenbosch University, will not create environmental problems because it will be invisible from the coast.

It produces power through a complicated exchange of wave action and compressed air turning a water turbine.

One of the sponsors and advisers of the research is South Africa's foremost hydroengineer, Dr Henry

Olivier, designer of the Cabora Bassa, Kariba, Hendrik Verwoerd and other famous dams across the world.

Anonymous

Anonymous funds from overseas helped to set up the research unit in Stellenbosch which will closely work with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

"The advantage of wave power is that it is perpetual power," says Dr Olivier. "The ocean never

stops giving it, and it has been calculated that by tapping waves along a mere 750 km of coast line Britain could produce half the electricity it needs."

According to Professor Retief wave power is likely to become more attractive with time.

"At present it is several times as expensive as thermal power and slightly costlier than nuclear power. But with coal prices rising it could become economical in producing electricity for Western Cape communities,

for instance."

More efficient floating wave generators, tested in Europe, are not likely to be used on the South African coastline because the violence of our coastal storms is likely to damage them.

"And studies have shown that tidal power, in which energy is drawn from tidal basins in France, is impracticable in South Africa because of insufficient difference in high and low tides here," Professor Retief says.

CSO: 4420

SPEED LIMIT EASED, BUT FUEL CONSERVATION STILL NEEDED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 79 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] **THE** Cabinet has decided to raise the speed limit to 90 km/h in all areas except the Johannesburg/Pretoria and Rand complex, Port Elizabeth, the Cape Town/Belville/Wynberg complex and the Durban/Pinetown/Umlazi metropolitan area.

Dr Schalk van der Merwe, Minister of Industries, Commerce and Consumer Affairs, said in a statement after yesterday's marathon Cabinet meeting fuel saving speed limits would apply to magisterial districts and not to municipal areas.

Mr Tjaart van der Walt, Secretary of the Department, said the new speed limit would, hopefully, take effect on August 31.

He said he would make an urgent call on all traffic departments to change the signs on or before August 31 in order to avoid confusion.

The present speed limits and other fuel saving measures were introduced on

June 5 this year.

Dr Van der Merwe said the decision was made to increase the speed limit outside metropolitan areas after evidence that the lower speed limit had a detrimental effect on productivity, particularly in the production and transport sectors.

It was decided to retain the 70 km/h speed limit in the Johannesburg/Rand/Pretoria complex and in the Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban metropolitan areas as recent tests proved the lower speeds saved a considerable amount of fuel in these areas.

He said he would issue a statement soon regarding the restriction of fuel deliveries to bulk consumers.

I understand bulk consumers will be restricted and suffer cutbacks in their fuel supplies as soon as the necessary administrative arrangements could be finalised.

Not only large fuel buyers like farming co-operatives who buy directly from oil companies will be allowed to receive only limited fuel supplies, but farmers themselves will have to cut back

between 15 and 20 percent in the use of fuel for agricultural purposes.

Special arrangements will, however, be made for farmers who already have their crops on the land and who must complete their ploughing and farmers who have to cultivate new lands.

In his statement, the Minister also said: "As far as the fuel supply position is concerned, it would appear that the impression prevails in certain circles that the country's position has improved substantially and it is therefore no longer necessary to maintain the strictest fuel conservation efforts."

"This view is, of course, totally incorrect. Although the country's fuel supply position has improved slightly in comparison with the conditions which prevailed when the stricter conservation measures were introduced early in June this year, we have by far not reached the position where any substantial relaxation of our conservation efforts can be justified."

CANADA TO END PREFERENTIAL SUGAR PURCHASE RATE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 12 Aug 79 p 34

[Article by Neil Behrmann]

[Text]

THE South African sugar industry will no longer be able to sell its sugar to Canada at preferential rates from the beginning of next year.

Mr Peter Sale, general manager of the SA Sugar Association, who is visiting London, says the Canadian Government has notified the SA Government that the preferential agreement will be terminated next January.

Canada is one of South Africa's major markets for sugar. Since 1961 the Canadians have paid higher prices than world values because of the preferential treaty which was signed when South Africa was a member of the Commonwealth.

This agreement continued after 1961, but now the Canadian authorities have decided to scrap the preferential rate.

Although Mr Sale could not be drawn on the reason for the termination, sugar brokers believe it is linked to politics because the announcement was made days before the Lusaka Commonwealth conference.

Mr Sale says South Africa

sold about 300 000 to 350 000 tons of sugar to Canada.

The other major markets are Japan, which accounts for about 60% of the total export quota measured under the International Sugar Agreement.

Mr Sale says, however, that South Africa sold an additional 145 000 tons of "de-minimis" sugar to West Germany.

This sugar — which does not fall under the quotas of the ICA — was sold as animal feedstock.

Mr Sale says that currently South Africa is producing 3 million tons of sugar, instead of the normal 2.5-million tons, because of drought in Natal.

Low world export prices have not been able to match the rising cost of production and from a surplus of R24.6 million in the years of 1974 to 1976, the sugar stabilisation fund has been whittled down into deficit.

The industry has been forced to borrow and with a recent loan of R25 million, is now in the red to the order of R10 million.

MAJOR EXPANSION OF STAINLESS STEEL OUTPUT PLANNED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 12 Aug 79 p 34

[Article by Stephen Orpen]

[Text] **PLANS** for a spectacular increase in South Africa's stainless steel production were revealed to *Business Times* this week.

The expansion will provide sufficient capacity to replace virtually all imports while expanding export capacity by more than 100%.

In an exclusive interview, top executives of Southern Cross Steel (SX), part of the R2 000-million Barlows Rand group, unveiled a mammoth, two-stage expansion programme designed to lift SX output by more than 200%, from some 23 000 tons a year to 60 000 tons by mid-1982.

Over five years, this would garner at least R200-million, including some R100-million in foreign exchange, compared with less than R100-million in the past five years.

For Barlows, the new business will be valuable at a time when the group clearly needs expansion, internally or by acquisition, to maintain and boost cash flow.

The first phase of the SX expansion, which will raise output at the company's Middelburg plant to some 33 000 tons a year, will roughly double export earn-

ings, currently running at some R16-million a year.

This phase will involve the re-design and modification of the company's Demag mill and hot-rolling facilities at Middelburg to produce intermediate gauges of plate, and is scheduled for commissioning next winter.

The second phase, which is considered sufficiently attractive to justify new investment of at least R120-million, more than doubling the value of the company's fixed assets, will also be launched next year and will effectively double production in two years.

Final approval for this phase is expected later this year from the main shareholders. These are Barlows (71%), Anglo American (18%), the Industrial Development Corporation (5%) and various overseas companies (all less than 3%).

Production capacity for cold-rolled products will be hiked fivefold from some 4 000 tons a year at present to 20 000.

Capacity for hot-rolled products will rise from the present 19 000 tons (20 000 after phase one) to 40 000 tons.

As recently as last April Southern Cross, which is the stainless steel arm of Mid-

delburg Steel and Alloys, was exporting some 11 000 tons of hot-rolled product.

But this has dropped to 7 000 tons as the domestic market has burgeoned to around 12 000 tons.

The phase two expansion will not only allow the requirements from South Africa of established overseas customers to be met in full, it will also mean the provision of a new ferritic steel — probably selling at under R1 000 a ton — for the domestic market.

Under phase two, the expansion of hotstrip production, and the introduction of new cold strip and annealing and pickling facilities, will allow the company to offer hot-rolled products with cold-rolled finishes — an important advantage in many markets.

The introduction of automatic gauge controls will also be important here.

The domestic market for stainless has mushroomed in the past year and is still expanding fast.

Consumption is currently running at some 27 000 tons a year, worth nearly R20-million, compared with some R20-million only four or five months ago.

As recently as June last year the market was in the doldrums at only some R15-million annually.

Total local demand for cold-rolled products is currently approaching 16 000 tons a year, of which SX supplies 4 000. By the time the phase two expansion is commissioned, local demand is expected to take all the 20 000 tons which will then be available from SX.

The overall South African market for stainless is expected to be about 35 000 tons in mid-1982, which means SX could have an extra 20 000-odd tons of hot-rolled product available for local consumption.

The rapid expansion of energy and other major capital projects suggests this will not leave SX with as large a surplus for additional exports as might otherwise have been the case.

Also, the company is opti-

mistic about the expansion of local markets following the introduction of its new low-cost stainless grades.

In any case, export markets seem to be growing rapidly with the expansion of alternative energy and other advanced technology projects overseas.

It has been calculated that President Carter's \$100 000-million energy programme may come close to doubling demand for stainless and ferruchrome.

In its latest edition, America Metals Market says a forthcoming report from the US Bureau of Mines will forecast an increase in the growth in stainless consumption in the US from around 2% a year to some 3%.

South Africa's exports are highly competitive, mainly because the country is one of the world's few major sources of chrome.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

ARREST OF NAMIBIA EMIGRANTS--Mmabatho. About 27 men and women originally suspected of being terrorists were arrested by Bophuthatswana security forces at the weekend, a police spokesman said here yesterday. The head of the police, Brigadier M. L. Sekame, said the people were arrested after they had entered Bophuthatswana's western Tlhaping district without travel documents, Iana reports. He believed they were from South West Africa as most of them had Owambo names, but the police were still investigating. The chief of the Windhoek security police reported on Monday that 27 people-- 22 men and five women--had left South West Africa for Botswana the week before. Colonel Koos Myburgh said at the time he could confirm reports that the group was on its way to Zambia for terrorist training. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Aug 79 p 5]

DENIAL MAJOR OIL DISCOVERY--Soekor yesterday stressed that "any reports of a major oil find bear no relation whatsoever to the facts." A report from Cape Town on Wednesday quoted a source "closely associated with the American drilling rig Sedco K" as saying oil had been found in the seabed about 78 miles south-east of Mossel Bay. A spokesman for Soekor said yesterday "two minor oil shows were encountered, but were not considered worthwhile testing."--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Aug 79 p 8]

TRANSKEI OPPOSITION MEMBER DETENTION--Umtata.--The former secretary of the Transkei Democratic Party, Mr Joseph Kobo, had been detained by the Security Police, the Head of the Transkei Police, Colonel Martin Ngceba, said in Umtata yesterday. He said Mr Kobo, who was detained at the weekend, was being held under the Transkei security laws. Mr Kobo was arrested as he was on his way to see the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 79 p 8]

BOOK OF TREURNICHT STATEMENTS--Any attempts to discredit him on the basis of his past political pronouncements left him cold, Transvaal Nationalist leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said today. He was commenting on the book on his past political stands which will appear at the end of this month. It has been described as a Herstigte Nasionale Party-inspired rightist ploy to embarrass Dr Treurnicht and to try to split the National Party. INP spokesman denied today that the party had anything to do with the book. They said

it was written by Dr T E W Schumann, who was not a member of the party, but was an admirer of Dr Treurnicht. Dr Treurnicht said he had heard about a book being published on his political statements, but he was not consulted and did not know what its purpose was. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Aug 79 p 5]

COAL RESEARCH--Cape Town--South Africa should be in the forefront of coal utilisation research and alternative transport fuel research, with its large coal reserves, Professor R K Dutkiewicz, director of the University of Cape Town's Energy Research Institute, said. He told delegates at a seminar in Stellenbosch the present amount of energy work being carried out in South Africa was totally inadequate. "Serious consideration must be given to coal research if we are to make the best use of our reserves. A large proportion of our reserves are, by world standards, of a very poor quality. It is in the exploitation of these poor coals that we should be making a significant research effort." Prof Dutkiewicz said coal exploitation was also bound up with the Government pricing policy. With the strict control on the coal price and the alarmist views on reserves, there was a genuine fear among producers that some form of nationalisation of coal was inevitable. "This fear, together with the price control, is inhibiting coal exploration and development and is likely to lead to potential coal-supply shortages."--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Aug 79 p 8]

AWARD TO CRIPPLED STUDENT--Stanley Ndlovu, the 17-year-old Pretoria high school pupil of Atteridgeville who was crippled by a police bullet during the 1977 student upheaval in the black townships, will be paid R30 000 by the State in an out-of-court settlement. Stanley was shot in the leg by the South African heavyweight boxer, then a policeman, Kallie Knoetse, in 1977 during one of the student riots which swept through the country's black residential areas. The boy's leg was later amputated at the Kalafong Hospital. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Aug 79 p 1]

630: 4420

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS TOUR SOUTHERN PROVINCE

Urge People To Cooperate

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

By Times Reporter
PEOPLE in the Southern Province should co-operate with the rest of the nation if Zambia is to continue enjoying peace, stability and development, three members of the Central Committee said in Choma yesterday.

Mr Bob Litana, Mr Nalumbo Mundia and Mr Mungoni Liso, said this when they addressed Party, Government and parastatal organisation employees at Shampane hall.

They said people in the province should not isolate themselves from the rest of the nation when everybody was called upon to perform important national duties such as electing the head of state.

They urged the people in the region to be vigilant, security-conscious and to remain solidly behind President Kaunda's leadership for Zambia to consolidate her independence.

Winding up their tour of the district the trio said had President Kaunda not been returned to power in the last election, Zambia would have been plunged into chaos which could have brought untold misery.

Mr Litana, who is chairman of the Election and Publicity Sub-Committee, said there were few countries in Africa which could boast of having enjoyed their independence like Zambia had under one leader.

CC Members Criticized

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

By Times Reporter

THREE Central Committee members who toured Southern Province last week, have been accused of wrecking the Party there.

Minister of State for Public Works and Supply, Mr Maxwell Beyani, who is MP for Sinazongwe, in a handwritten statement expressed indignation over the three men's remarks.

The Central Committee members, Mr Bob Litana, Mr Mungoni Liso and Mr Nalumino Mundia, addressed a series of meetings in the province during a tour to investigate why it recorded more NO votes in the presidential election last year.

In Bweengwa, the three were booed by the crowd they were addressing.

Trouble started when they informed the meeting that some areas in the province had recorded more "NO" votes because certain parliamentary candidates had used the defunct African National Congress (ANC) to win public support.

Mr Beyani said yesterday that if what the newspapers reported was true, the three leaders did not go there to build but to destroy the "well-built image of the most peace-loving people".

"The people of the province must not be victims of men and women you have sent to organise the province for failing to have reached the people in most rural voting areas, except on tarred roads and townships where there are provisions for green pastures," he said.

were in the minority, but lived peacefully and mixed freely in all areas.

The minister said the people in the province were "intimidation proof" and could not be scared by anyone at any time.

Nepotism

Mr Beyani said provincialism, nepotism and tribalism must be ruled out for the sake of unity in the province, because they did not exist, neither were they the cause of more "No" votes in some areas.

"Southern Province is much more united than other provinces where some leaders are big tribalists," Mr Beyani said.

The minister accused the Central Committee members of trying to "disunite" the masses in the province by what he described as their "divide and rule" expressions against the people of that area.

He appealed to the people in the province to ignore those expressions and instead rally behind President Kaunda's wise leadership.

He said the three Central Committee members should have gone to the province to identify the problems and weaknesses of the Party (if any) with a view to correcting them.

He urged the trio to keep quiet if they had nothing to say rather than cause confusion among the people there.

There was no tribalism in the province because all the people there belonged to one tribe and those of other tribes who had gone there

DEFENSE MINISTRY TAKES OVER HOSPITAL ANNEX

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

THE Ministry of Defence has taken over the University Teaching Hospital's maternity annexe in Lusaka's Woodlands area, acting senior medical superintendent Mr Richard Carruthers confirmed yesterday.

He said the hospital no longer needed the annexe, which was established by the Zambia Medical Aid Society, and then taken over by UTH after the Party and its Government abolished fee-paying facilities at medical institutions.

Some of the reasons for giving it up to the ZNDF were transport problems in taking patients to and from Woodlands, he said.

Mr Carruthers said no more admissions were being made to the wing and arrangements were almost complete to move the remaining patients from there to accommodation at the UTH maternity ward.

The exercise is expected to be completed within a few days to allow soldiers to start using the 45-bed annexe by the beginning of next month.

Converted

Mr Carruthers said a kitchen at the UTH maternity ward had been converted into a ward which would accommodate about the same number of patients as the annexe.

One of the reasons why the UTH used the annexe was to ease congestion but now that a kitchen had been converted the hospital no longer needed it.

The Ministry of Defence is also understood to have instructed people living in houses within and adjacent to the annexe to vacate because the property was part of the complex.

Some of the residents are said to be medical staff of the UTH.

Permanent secretary for Health, Dr Joseph Kasonde declined to comment saying it was the responsibility for the Cabinet Office.

Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr Evans Willima simply said: "I do not know anything about this. Probably if you get in touch with me in about a week or two."

WHITE FARMER JAILED FOR AIDING RHODESIAN FORCES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

By Times Reporter
IAN Robert Bruce Sutherland, the Mambuka farmer who was jailed for five years for allowing rebel Rhodesian soldiers to use his estate as a storage ground for their weapons last year is still being held at Kabwe Maximum Security Prison.

Minister of Home Affairs Mr Wilton Phiri said in Lusaka yesterday when he denied rumours circulating in Kabwe and Ndola that Sutherland was whisked away by rebel commandos a few days ago using a helicopter.

Speaking through his secretary, Mr Phiri said there was no truth in the rumour as Sutherland was still being held.

And a spokesman for the prisons in Kabwe said: "Just ignore the report. It is not true. As far as I am concerned this is news because there has not been any attempt to rescue Sutherland."

According to some Copperbelt residents, Sutherland was picked up by rebel soldiers after they stopped a Land-Rover carrying him to an unknown destination for interrogation.

A self-confessed militant, the 42-year-old Sutherland was jailed last November after being found with two bazooka rocket launchers, three AK 47 rifles (two of them Chinese and the other Russian), three pistols, 25 slabs of TNT, 50 detonators, 11 explosives and ten primers for grenades, among other weapons.

Meanwhile, the 86-year-old Air Botswana pilot, Captain Victor Mookin, who was picked up at Lusaka International Airport last June is still in detention, reports ZANA.

Home Affairs permanent secretary, Mr Phineas Mwaanga, who confirmed this yesterday could not disclose reasons for the pilot's detention.

MANY CALLED-UP SCHOOL GRADUATES REPORTEDLY DESERTING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Aug 79 p 5

[Text]

ANONYMOUS letters, purporting that some Form V school leavers have been cleared to leave National Service before completing their 20-month compulsory training, are circulating in Mkuashi.

Mkushi Zambia National Service commandant, Lieutenant Harrison Kampengele, informed Central Province member of the Central Committee, Mr Pius Kasutu, when he visited the camp on Wednesday that 83 out of 229 Form V school leavers had deserted.

Lt. Kampengele informed Mr Kasutu, who was starting his four-day tour of the district, that his camp now had 98 recruits under training out of whom 38 were due to pass-out while 12 others had been cleared to enable them to study at various institutions of learning.

Lt. Kampengele complained that desertions were a major problem he was facing and that camp authorities were getting little help from parents in tracking down deserters.

He called on the Party and its Government to look into the National Service Act to rectify the situation, adding, "otherwise we shall have no body in the camp one day."

He said: "I think there are some private companies which manage to employ school leavers before they complete their National Service training. Already we some times get anonymous letters saying that trainees have been cleared, yet we have no such records."

In reply, Mr Kasutu said lack of political education among recruits before they were sent for National Service might have contributed to the spate of desertions.

The Central Committee member warned deserters that they risked being black-listed from getting employment anywhere in the country.

Mr Kasutu also assured Lt. Kampengele that the Party and its Government would look into the problem of desertions and warned that time would come when "undesirable elements" would be rounded up from urban areas.

He called on private and parastatal organisations in the country to work with the Government in order to curb the desertions.

The camp commandant also informed Mr Kasutu that relations between settlers in Rural reconstruction centres and their commandants were bad because the settlers were allegedly not entitled to share profits earned from the sale of crops and other farm produce.

Lt. Kampengele said settlers were no longer prepared to receive K6 monthly allowance and were wondering when their centres would be turned into co-operatives so that they could benefit from their labour.

Mkushi governor, Mr Mbinga Kafunya, supported Lt. Kampengele and said that there was no change in the living standards of settlers from the time they joined the centres and this had led to desertions in the past.

Mr Kasutu replied that the question of turning the centres into co-operatives was being pursued by the Government.

Director of co-operatives, Mr Edmol Mughandila, said last Monday that more than 50 rural reconstruction centres had been registered as co-operatives.

CSO: 4420

ZNDF COMMANDER DISCUSSES DEFENSE CAPABILITY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] ZAMBIA cannot rely on a regular defence force alone because of the current economic situation and the military strength of the enemy in the south.

Zambia National Defence Forces (ZNDF) commander, Lieutenant-General, Benjamin Mibenge, said this in Lusaka yesterday when he officially opened a three-week Zambia Combined Cadet Force (ZCCF) annual camping meeting at Mampompo camp near Chongwe.

He said it was against this background that the nation had embarked on the concept of nation-wide defence programme.

"This means that in the event of our sovereignty being threatened, all able-bodied Zambians should take up arms and defend the motherland," he said.

Since the attainment of independence, the Party and its Government had pledged to build a people's defence force that would serve, stand and defend the interests of its own people. This, he said called for a major transformation of the army.

Since the realisation of such a goal would take a long time, the general said, the training of cadets was an important pre-requisite.

He added that Zambia had already made great strides in realising her objectives, and since 1975 the number of school cadets had doubled.

There are now 109 contingents of which 98 are represented at the current meeting, where cadets will learn and test their military skills.

Reminding the cadets of Zambia's unflinching support for liberation movements in southern Africa, Lt-General Mibenge said the situation called for the highest sacrifice, courage, discipline and high standard of proficiency through training in order to withstand aggression from the racist regimes.

"You are already aware of the sufferings caused to our people and the freedom fighters as a result of racist forces' attacks inside our country," he said.

Commending the director of cadets for organising the camping, he said the camp was a significant milestone in the development of Zambia and the consolidation of the country's defence.

Gen. Mibenge said as Zambia developed similar camps would be organised at regional level, culminating in national annual camps.

After the opening ceremony, Gen. Mibenge witnessed a bayonet fighting demonstration by the Kabwe contingent, visited the training area and watched target shooting. —Zana.

FINANCE MINISTER ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 17 Aug 79 p 7

[Article by Fred M'ule]

[Text]

ZAMBIA is not broke, and if anything she can withstand a breakdown in the world economy better than many developed countries, Minister of Finance and Technical Co-operation, Mr Joshua Lumina declared in Lusaka yesterday.

Speaking in an exclusive interview, Mr Lumina said: "We are not broke. We have economic problems, but which country in the world hasn't?"

The minister's reaction comes in the wake of adverse foreign Press reports which characterised Zambia's economic position in dismal terms in view of this country's decision to host the recently ended Commonwealth heads of government meeting.

Pointing out that even industrialised countries like the United States and the United Kingdom faced economic problems, Mr Lumina said that in fact the world wide recession has affected industrialised countries more than the developing nations.

"We are at least far much lucky. We have more potential for survival, because most of

our people can go back to the land and start producing their own food and adapt more than the developed countries which literally have to go to war to find markets for their finished products," Mr Lumina said.

He said he was optimistic that the economy of the country which is dependent on the ability of the people to produce will brighten up further in the current half of the year.

With the measures taken to improve the pricing structure and to increase working capacity of the industries, and if the improvement in the world economic situation continues, the minister foresees a "very bright" future for the Zambian economy.

He said: "I am more convinced that there is more brightness in Zambia's economy if you consider that we have a lot of land and a lot of people. We must just discipline ourselves. If we used every

Zambian to produce something, I don't see any problem."

Mr Lumina who gave an "encouraging picture" in the treasury emphasised that he was not complacent in looking at the country's economic future, but he is confident that with more hard work by all Zambians the economy will be on the mend again.

In looking at inflation, the minister told me that at the beginning of the year, the rate had been over 20 per cent. However, this had been brought down to between 15 and 17 per cent according to latest figures.

"But we are trying to reduce it further to a one figure rate. If we can reduce it to nine per cent, the better it is. But as it is the rate is still very high," Mr Lumina said.

On over-expenditure in Government ministries and departments, which has worried the auditor-general's department over the years, the minister said his ministry has tried to plug loopholes by giving controlling officers limits they can spend each month based on the amount of money voted by Parliament.

"We quite realise that it is a difficult situation. Some of the over-expenditures are those which are not necessarily due to the real needs of the country and should be avoided by all ministries. At present, we are putting a lot of emphasis on monthly checks, and we hope that this will improve the situation," he said.

Mr Lumina added that the ministry was worried by unauthorised expenditure because resources available for Government expenditure are limited, and everyone should try as much as possible to spend within limit.

He pointed out however, that sometimes there were mitigating circumstances in which unexpected expenditure was necessary, like the recent decision to import maize due to a shortfall in local output.

"But it is better to put the necessary request to this ministry so that we can put a request to the President and later to the National Assembly to have these monies properly spent according to the law.

"So we are worried in this ministry. We would not like over-expenditure especially that which was not legalised because it puts us in an awkward situation. It makes planning of the economy difficult," Mr Lumina added.

CSO: 4420

ILLEGAL MINING, SMUGGLING OF EMERALDS HIT

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

Sunday Times Reporter

ANY further delay in establishing an emeralds' industry in Zambia will openly allow the illegal mining of the precious stone, veteran politician, Mr Harry Nkumbula, warned in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Nkumbula, whose emeralds mining licence was withdrawn last December, said this when he commented on the findings of a special team appointed by President Kaunda to probe illegal mining of the precious stones.

The team, headed by Mr Justice William Bruce-Lyle, presented its report to Dr Kaunda last Friday.

In an interview, Mr Nkumbula charged that the amount of money (K100 million) which the team said was being lost every year through illegal mining of the emeralds was far less than what the country had actually been losing.

"Some people, including policemen and high-placed persons in the country, have been making fantastic sums through the emeralds racket.

"The amount mentioned is far less than what Zambia has been losing," the former leader of the African National Congress said.

Mr Nkumbula, who has not got back his licence yet, said the appointment of the commission of inquiry was a move in the right direction.

"But if its report is suppressed. It would be the most inexcusable damage to the emeralds industry because it will allow illegal mining openly," he added.

The veteran Zambian politician claimed that the presidential decree to stop the illegal mining of emeralds had contributed to the digging of the stone because when licensed miners were in operation, they gave "real protection" to the industry.

He said: "The decree gave no protection because the machinery of protection was used for further illegal exploitation of the mineral. It (the decree) invited hundreds of persons from different parts of the world."

WEST GERMANY TO FINANCE OPERATION 'CINDERELLA'

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Aug 79 p 1

[Article by Arnold Kapelembi]

[Text]

THE West German government is to spend more than K6.5 million on an ambitious scheme to bolster agricultural production in North-Western Province under a technical aid programme.

Further road and telecommunications will be vastly improved under the same programme, according to provincial permanent secretary, Mr Bishop Chabafwimbi.

Some people in the province have in the past expressed displeasure at the pace of development there and had called it a "Cinderella".

In particular, they cited poor roads as needing urgent improvement to ease transport difficulties.

Mr Chabafwimbi said work would include the mobilisation of subsistence farmers, improving feeder roads, provision of piped water and the sinking of boreholes and the building of a microwave link system.

To ensure the success of the programme, a campaign called Iluma — (cultivate), has been started in which every villager would be required to cultivate 2.5 hectares.

They would be provided with free fertiliser and other agricultural inputs, he said.

Small-scale farmers would

be encouraged to grow cash crops, fruits and vegetables, to go into livestock farming and to keep bees.

Mr Chabafwimbi said a German firm had already been awarded the contract to improve feeder roads in all the districts.

It would improve water supplies and construct the microwave.

By 1981, when the programme is expected to be completed, the province would be fully developed in terms of agriculture and communications and the general living standards of the people would be raised.

All this will be done under the integrated rural development programme.

He confirmed in an interview in Solwezi that a coordinator for the programme was already in the province along with some machinery from West Germany.

Of the total amount, K6 million would be spent on capital projects and K503,000 on technical aid, he said.

Mr Chabafwimbi said villagers would move their produce to markets easily after the roads were upgraded.

A plant to process bees

wax would soon be installed in Kabompo where villagers had responded favourably to extracting honey.

Last year, Kabompo alone produced 10,000 kg of honey, while the rest of the province produced 4,000 kg, he said.

Mr Chabafwimbi said the West German government had already supplied protective clothing for people engaged in honey extraction and was training local people to manage the plant when installed.

Other equipment which had been received and distributed to various districts includes 480 wheelbarrows and 11 concrete mixers.

Under this aid programme, Chizera district will be developed into a full boma.

Mr Chabafwimbi said with the building of a telecommunications system, all the districts would be linked with the rest of the country.

Solwesi township secretary, Mr Clement Milupi said the messengers' compound and hospital in the area are to have their own electrically-generated water pumping engines soon.

This will minimise water problems which the two institutions have been experiencing in the past.

He said a request had already been made to the provincial and local government division in the Prime Minister's Office to release funds to pay the Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation to connect electricity to the generators.

Mr Milupi said ZESCO was demanding K13,440 to supply electricity to the generators before the commissioning of the system.

He said the council had failed to raise this amount and as such, it decided to approach the Government to grant K4,790.

ROMANIAN-ZAMBIAN PROTOCOLS IMPLEMENTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Aug 79 p 5

[Text]

By Times Reporter

ZAMBIA and Romania have started to implement protocols signed between Presidents Kaunda and Nicolae Ceausescu during the latter's visit to this country last April. Romanian charge d'affaires Mr Daniel Dodita, said in Lusaka over the weekend.

Mr Dodita was commenting on Zambia's importation of 600 tractors from his country when he addressed a Commonwealth conference aftermath rally at Freedom House Statue last week.

Mr Dodita said apart from the tractors, Zambia would receive lorries, jeeps and agricultural implements ordered on credit.

"Negotiations are going on to import fertiliser from Romania," he said.

He said the tractors, lorries and agricultural implements worth about K12 million to be imported from his country were a result of an agreement signed in Romania last month by a Zambian delegation led by Finance Minister, Mr Joshua Lumina.

Mr Dodita added that

Romania would provide spare parts and experts to train Zambians.

He said arrangements were being made to send Zambians for specialised training in agriculture and mining.

He stressed that the importation of the goods on credit was a clear testimony of the strong and cordial relations which existed between the two countries.

He said the Romanian government had instructed its companies from which Zambia ordered the items to send them soon.

Meanwhile, the West German government has approved a K6.5 million loan to build a new water scheme in Chipata which is expected to be completed by 1983 and end the chronic water shortage which has hit the town for some years now, reports ZANA.

Chipata township secretary, Mr Lubinda Mushala, said this when Eastern Province permanent secretary, Mr Bill Mufana, toured the council water works scheme over the weekend.

Mr Mushala said the council urgently needed over K70,000 to drill and equip more boreholes to alleviate the water shortage.

He said the council has already applied for capital grants from Government to sink the boreholes.

The secretary said the present sources of water supply are far too inadequate to meet the high daily demand of about seven million litres.

He said with the increasing population and the few industries now coming up, more water was needed in the town.

The secretary said the township depended on Lutembwe dam and 11 boreholes which were not producing enough water to meet the high demand.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF MINING COMPANIES IMPROVES

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 17 Aug 79 p 7

[Text] THE financial position of the mining companies has improved tremendously due to the encouraging prices of copper and other minerals.

The mining companies - Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Mines Limited (RCM) - have been given lines of credit from the banking system which they have not used for the past eight months.

The Minister of Finance and Technical Co-operation Mr Joshua Lumina told Business Mail in an interview yesterday that the fact that the mines have not been able to use the credit means that they can now manage to finance them-

By Business Mail Staff

selves.

"So the position I think has drastically improved compared to last year," the minister said.

Mr Lumina also disclosed that Zambia will benefit a great deal in the minerals programme of the European Economic Commission when it becomes operational next year.

Answering a question on the benefits of the export stabilisation scheme (Staber) of the EEC, the minister said the scheme will help in exploration for new minerals and also in the financing of research.

If there are disruptions, like poor production of copper, soft loans can be obtained from the EEC to improve and increase production.

If alternatively Zambia cannot get her copper to the markets due to transportation difficulties, soft loans again would be made available through the

scheme to facilitate transportation of the minerals to the markets.

He also said the EEC would give Zambia or any other producer countries loans for improvement of such schemes like cobalt production.

Such assistance, Mr Lumina pointed out, would mean that Zambia would divert monies earmarked for improvement of such schemes into other areas of the economy.

Meanwhile, Mr Lumina has said that Zambia should firstly satisfy the national demand for sugar before efforts to export are made.

Mr Lumina was commenting on a recent decision by the EEC rejecting Zambia's inclusion in the sugar protocol agreement. Zambia had a 15,000 tonne export quota of sugar to the EEC.

However, the EEC feels that for Zambia to be given such facilities, she has first of all to satisfy local demand.

Yesterday Mr Lumina concurred with the EEC, saying it was better for Zambia to get rid of sugar shortages before exporting surplus sugar.

TRANSPORTATION SHORTAGE HITS MAIZE INDUSTRY

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Aug 79 p 9

[Text]

Sunday Times Reporter

MORE than 32,000 bags of maize may go to waste in the North-Western Province because Namboard has only three vehicles catering for the six districts.

The provincial manager, Mr Gracewell Nkhata, said in an interview that one vehicle catered for two districts.

Because of the seriousness of the transport problem only 13,000 bags of maize out of the total target of 45,000 bags had been collected by August 10.

Mr Nkhata said farmers were busy shelling maize and hoped that Namboard would catch up with the collection exercise within the next few months and transport the maize to various depots.

He said: "What is worrying us is that this province gets its rains very early and we are expecting to get reports from our field officers about the first rains by the middle of next month.

"Our handicap is transport as the board owns only three lorries and two districts are sharing one lorry. One of the vehicles which is based in Mwinilunga has broken down."

Operation

He said in order to operate at full strength, each district would need a Land-Rover to enable the field officers to be mobile.

In addition, six lorries with 12-tonne capacity would be required.

Now Mr Nkhata has surrendered his official Land-Rover to Kabompo district where the problem is more acute.

The Namboard manager, attributed the constant breakdown of vehicles to poor roads which, he said, shortened the lifespan of vehicles.

He said the amount of money allocated for the maintenance of vehicles was a "drop" in the ocean.

He said this year, they had been allocated only K32,000, and out of this, K6,000 was used for repairing one Mercedes Benz truck while K5,000 was paid to Border Motors in Kitwe.

However, Mr Nkhata said, special arrangements had

been made to ensure that fertilisers and other agricultural inputs were distributed to the farmers in time.

Mr Nkhata said the province had already received consignments of fertilisers, sun flower and groundnut seeds which had been distributed.

Payment

He said since the system of paying farmers was centralised a year ago most of them have been receiving their moeny late especially in the North-Western Province.

He appealed to the head office to revert to the old system where farmers were paid at the provincial level.

LONG-RANGE WHEAT PRODUCTION PLAN LAUNCHED

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Aug 79 p 9

[Text]

ZAMBIA has launched a special multi-million Kwacha crash programme aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in wheat production in eight to ten years.

Government wheat co-ordinator and head of the programme, Dr Ted Hurd, said the project would involve building a research and training station for cereals at Golden valley farm in Chisamba.

Funds for the implementation of the programme whose feasibility studies have already been carried out, would be provided by the Canadian government and other international agencies, Dr Hurd said.

Zambia produces only five per cent of her wheat requirements and imports the rest.

"This crash programme is aimed at growing enough rain-fed and irrigated wheat as soon as possible in order to save the country's foreign exchange," he said.

Dr Hurd would not indicate yet how much money would be spent on the programme. This was because an agreement on the research and training part of the project which also includes the building of a cereal station at Chisamba, was still to be signed between Zambia and Canada.

Agreement on the production section of the programme was signed early this month by Finance Minister, Mr Joshua Lumina and Canadian

Minister responsible for International Development Aid Agency (CIDA), Senator Martial Asselin.

Dr Hurd said the production part of the project involved a K3.6 million grant which would be used to expand the rain-fed wheat programme at Mbala in the Northern Province.

The money would help in the expansion of the wheat scheme from the present 60 to 1,000 hectares.

Dr Hurd said he was optimistic that the programme would succeed.

"The climate and soil are quite suitable for wheat," he said.

Feasibility studies had indicated that the crop could be grown in almost all the provinces.

"This is evidenced by the good results in Mpongwe on the Copperbelt where it is being grown under irrigation and in Kalabo (Western Province) where it is being grown under flood plains of the Zambezi River," he said.

There are also small wheat schemes which had proved successful in the Northern Province.

Dr Hurd said that about 15 Canadian experts would be employed on the project. He has just returned from Canada where he went to arrange courses for Zambians.

Five Zambians to help in the implementation of the programme were now studying in Canada, he said.

People in the Luano valley, in Mkushi district have been urged to intensify cotton production to boost the textile industry in the country.

Central Province member of the Central Committee, Mr Pius Kasutu also said he had

learnt with dismay that some people now shunned farming because they felt that the security situation had deteriorated as a result of repeated air raids by rebel Rhodesian commandos.

Mr Kasutu was addressing Milembo peasant cotton farmers in Senior Chief Mboroma's area, about 200 km east of Mkushi on Friday.

He told the farmers that cotton was one of the most important crops the country should produce in large quantities.

"Cotton, apart from being used for making cloth, has many other uses, its seeds can be used to make cooking oil and fats for making bathing soap," he said.

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ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

EEC AID--The European Economic Community is poised to finance several development projects in Zambia ranging from cattle ranching to construction of nine rural health centres. According to the latest Government Gazette, the EEC is willing to finance the health centres each with three staff houses, in the Northern, Luapula, North-Western, Southern, Eastern and Copperbelt provinces. The Central Supply and Tender Board has already invited contractors to bid for the projects, according to the Gazette notice which appeared on Friday. The community would also finance a cross-breeding ranch at Batoka in Southern Province and is calling on manufacturers to supply the project with tractors and other agricultural equipment. Also for the Batoka project a total of 440 km of fencing wire would be required for which the tender board has invited suppliers, both local and foreign, to bid. Meanwhile tenders are being invited for the reconstruction of the road between Nakonde and Malawi border, a distance of about 15 kilometres. The Gazette notice said a meeting of all interested parties in the project would be held at the provincial roads, engineer's office, in Kasama on August 30 in the morning. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Aug 79 p 5]

BRIDGE WORK DELAYED--A shortage of funds and steel girders for the construction of bridges on three rivers has delayed the completion of the Katete-Moatise road, Works and Supply Minister of State, Mr Maxwell Beyani, said in Lusaka. When operational, the road is to provide a link to the Mozambican port of Moatise through which imports are expected to come, thus easing the congestion of Zambian cargo at Beira, Maputo and Dar es Salaam. The 53-km road was scheduled for completion at the end of the year, and it is expected to cost the Government K9 million. "The problem is that we have been releasing money in bits and pieces because of the economic problems the nation is facing. The contractors also encountered problems in securing steel beams for bridges," he explained. The question of girders has been solved as the ministry has obtained funds to import the beams. Mr Beyani said that the contract to build the road on the Zambian side up to the border with Mozambique was awarded to a Zambian contracting company, Partizanaki last October. Under the contract, the company was to have completed the project in 18 months. "In this year's estimates, K1 million has been provided for, but this money was used up by May. In

June we released a further K2 million bringing the total to K3 million," he said. He added that it was decided that the money be spent on constructing three bridges over Katete, Nsadzu and Kateula rivers and two culverts on minor streams. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Aug 79 p 5]

MUSULWE CHIEFTAINSHIP--Namwala district secretary, Mr Maimbolwa Mazeko, has reacted sharply to rumours that the Government wants to re-establish the chieftainship of Musulwe in Chief Muwezwa's area. Former chief Musulwe was deposed by the colonial government in 1946. At a meeting called specially to dispel the rumour in the presence of Chief Muwezwa, Mr Mazeko warned headmen that anybody advocating the installation of Mr Musulwe should do so through the right channels. He added that his office had no record on the reinstatement of the former chief but only recognised Chief Muwezwa as the traditional ruler of the area. He said the Office of the Prime Minister was aware of the issue. He warned headman Musulwe and his supporters to stop inciting the people to rebel against Chief Muwezwa who was the only recognised authority in the area. [Text] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Aug 79 p 3]

ZESCO POWER PROJECT--Work on the K15 million Kabwe-Kapiri-Serenje power line is progressing very well and will go a long way as part of national development, Energo-invest projects manager, Mr Nikola Vucinic, said in Lusaka over the weekend. Construction of the line which was contracted by the Government through Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO) started in August 1978 and already, 110 towers have been erected. "Because of this good progress, the project should be completed by the end of next year," said the manager. He said that the line apart from being an economic achievement for the country, would also help in improving the lives of people in the areas through which it was going to run. "It is also important for the life of the electrical system in the country," said Mr Vucinic. Mr Vucinic explained that two shipments of tower steel structures had already arrived in the country. A third consignment is expected by the end of this month. A total of 503 foundations of the required 664 have also been completed while two lots of aluminium steel for conductivity purposes are already in the country. The project manager said that 20,000 pieces of insulators for the line had arrived at the site in Serenje. "The project is going on as planned and we are experiencing no difficulties," he said. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Aug 79 p 2]

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